

Original Correspondence.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY—GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to two misstatements in the letters of your correspondents, published in the *Mining Journal* of last week. Mr. Mushet, in a letter headed Museum of Practical Geology, speaks of a yearly expenditure of 33,000*l.* of the public money for this establishment; and another of your correspondents states that the Government School of Mines costs the nation about 30,000*l.* per annum. A reference to the "Estimates, &c., civil services, for the year ending March 31, 1857," will show that the money voted for the Museum of Practical Geology, the Mining Record Office, and the Government School of Mines, was 80,487*l.*; for the Geological Survey of England, Ireland, and Scotland, 42,407*l.* 18s. 6d., which together amount to 122,894*l.* 18s. 6d. As the above statements, if left uncontradicted, are calculated to mislead the public, I trust that you will take an early opportunity of correcting them. R. I. MURCHISON, *Geological Survey Office, London, Oct. 28.*

THE UCHATIUS NEW STEEL.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "A Liverpool Manufacturer," who in last week's *Journal* appears anxious lest this invention should be prematurely overrated, may rest assured that we shall be happy to supply "F. E. W." or his friend, the "Puddler," with any quantity of the Uchatius steel they may be willing to order almost immediately, as one work, at least, will start within a few days upon the new system; but probably your announcement of such a firm as the Ebbw Vale Company now holding the Uchatius patent will dissipate your correspondent's doubts, as houses of that standing do not usually make their bargains without rather more stringent tests than even the trial at Woolwich, recommended by "A Manufacturer."—*Fenchurch-street, Oct. 30.* CHARLES LENZ.

THE NEW PROCESS OF MAKING CAST-STEEL.

Sir,—I am not surprised at the remarks of your correspondent, "A Manufacturer" (Liverpool), in the last *Mining Journal*. He very justly states that, "after the immense amount of noise and misconception created by the Bessemer process, there is great necessity for learning from the experience of practical men, before believing any assertion made by inventors as to their inventions." It is much to be regretted that practical men are seldom referred to in such matters, and are too often avoided. No sooner is a new invention brought forward to the notice of the English public than a host of speculators gather around it, to see what money they can make of it by the excitement. Experimental shows are cleverly got up and arranged, and too often made merely to decoy and astonish the uninitiated wealthy men. These shows, with the aid of the reports of some accommodating theoretical professors, and getting into the good graces of the members of the press, are quite sufficient to enable patent speculators to draw a large amount of money from the pockets of the English public. It was by such means that Berdan's process, and numerous other schemes, have enabled reckless speculators and their agents to enrich themselves at the expense of the public.

Even granting that Bessemer's process was complete in itself, and sufficiently perfected to be introduced, every practical man must have been aware that its value was strictly confined to the conversion of the pig-iron into refined metal without fuel, and nothing more. How, then, could a process which was merely to substitute the common refinery and the boiling cause revolutions or great changes in the iron trade? How could such an improvement, confined to one part of the manipulation, justify public writers to state that the process would be the means of making our iron equal to the Swedish, and other extravagant representations, alluded to and which have been very properly condemned by Mr. Mushet.

If such statements have really disturbed our iron trade, and have actually made companies suspend their operations to await the issue, they plainly show that the reading world pay no attention to the advice of practical men, and are easily led away by the reports of interested parties, circulated by means of the press. It is time that practical men should bestir themselves, come forward and take an active part in these matters, and check the extravagant presumptions and deceptions of those who are usually employed by speculators to form companies and sell patents, solely with the view of drawing money from the thoughtless and indiscreet English public.

I am happy to say that Capt. Uchatius's process is quite a different thing, and too good for mere speculators. I was one of those who witnessed Mr. Lenz's experiment at Messrs. Ronnie's establishment, on the 11th Oct., of converting pig-iron into cast-steel, and was perfectly satisfied with the result. However, it must be borne in mind that the pig-iron was of the best description, and made with charcoal, and, therefore, free from the ordinary impurities, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c., which are combined with the common English pig-iron. Nevertheless, the conversion of the best pig-iron direct into cast-steel is a great step in advance of the old method; and as this has been done, and the steel produced therefrom made into very good cold chisels, which on trial were found quite equal to those made from the ordinary cast-steel, there is no doubt but that the process will be introduced into all those districts which can supply the same kind of raw materials. Legitimate processes, tested before a body of practical men, and whose merits are confined within their proper bounds, and not inflated by speculators, are generally encouraged by our more enlightened manufacturers.

Mr. Brown, of Ebbw Vale Works, who was present, duly appreciated the value of this process, and being in possession also of a property containing a large amount of the sparry iron ore (the white carbonate of iron), has, it appears, made arrangements with the patentees, and will doubtless soon introduce the process into Wales.

As you have so fully described the process in your *Journal* of Oct. 18, I need not enter into the details, further than to state that the pig-iron was first melted, and then granulated, by being poured into water. This granulated cast-iron was then mixed with about 20 per cent. of calcined, pulverised, sparry iron ore, and a small quantity of fire-clay and manganese. This mixture is made according to the quality of the iron, and the exact amount of decarbonisation required to form the resulting cast-steel. The granulated iron, with the oxygen-yielding materials, being thoroughly mixed and brought to a melting heat in a crucible, the exact degree of decarbonisation is soon effected, and doubtless the iron of the sparry ore and the manganese must also tend very materially to improve the quality of the steel, independent of the simple reduction of the carbon in the granulated iron. If we exercise the same precaution, and employ the proper re-agents to take away the sulphur and phosphorus from the English pig-iron, we may also make steel from it, which may serve for ordinary purposes, although not equal to the best.

Many good processes have been thrown aside for many years and brought to notice again, owing to the want of little perseverance and slight modifications in the first attempts. I remember some years ago, whilst at the Pen-y-darren Iron-Works, many experiments were made to improve the iron-making process. I have seen iron run from the blast-furnaces to the common refineries, then blown for a few hours, and finally poured into water, so as to be granulated. This granulated iron was then mixed in the puddling furnace with iron oxides and the red hematites, and was finally converted into fine sheet-iron, &c. Yet, for some cause, the process was abandoned.

I have no doubt whatever but that the process of making iron from our clay ironstone may be considerably improved, by means of partial decarbonisation in flowing over Marten's perforated troughs, poured into water for granulation, and then mixed with a proper proportion of the required oxygenised materials for the puddling furnace to convert it into wrought-iron. I do not believe it possible to make good and uniform wrought-iron without kneading. Neither bread nor mortar can be made fit for use without kneading, nor can any other agglutinous substance; but it may be brought to that state more rapidly, economically, and effectually, and with less manual labour, by granulation and mixing it with the rich oxides, and suitable fluxes to absorb the impurities. Even some of the laborious kneading processes of the puddler may be effected by machinery and suitable heating furnaces. Those who are now building new blast-furnaces should keep the bottom of the hearths high enough, so that such improvements may be conveniently introduced. The want of suitable conveniences in old works are frequently the obstacles against the introduction of improved processes. EVAN HOPKINS, *28, Thistle-square, Oct. 28.*

UCHATIUS'S STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Sir,—In furtherance of my own pursuits, and, of course, to learn any (wise) thing myself, I witnessed, with the kind permission of Mr. Lenz, of Vienna, the first practical experiments at Messrs. Ronnie's, Albion Works, London, according to the manipulations and principles laid down by Capt. Uchatius in his patent for producing cast-steel direct from the crude pig-iron. Upon seeing this very simple, plain, and short process, combined with the highly valuable description of cast-steel made and manufactured before my eyes in a very few hours, although by the use of Indian charcoal pig, and being made aware, by the striking facts, of the immense importance of this new invention with reference to the steel and iron manufacture of this country, I resolved at once to introduce Messrs. David Mushet and Evan Hopkins, authorities with the English and foreign public, to Mr. Lenz, for his own interest as well as that of the English manufacturers.

Mr. Agier de la Fontaine, therefore, will do well to ascertain the opinion of high standing engineers on the matter. Mr. Hopkins has seen, and Mr. Mushet has been invited to see, the process, and the manufactured specimens from this cast-steel deposited with Messrs. S. K. & Co., of St. Paul, Fenchurch-street, London, and who, as well as the first-named gentlemen, are thoroughly acquainted with the English steel manufacture—its wants and degrees of superiority in every branch.

Yet I think as Capt. Uchatius's patent has already passed into the hands of the very respectable firm, the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, there will be no more questions as to the practical use and application of this great invention, which, in my opinion, is applicable to the manufacture of the finest cast-steel, and of every kind, from the softest leather steel to the hardest diamond steel, direct from the native English pig-iron, in the greatest quantities, and at much lower prices than have hitherto been obtained in this country, as the said company will possess the materials (and minerals equal to the best German ores), necessary for making the best steel upon their own property. I have no doubt further experiments and trials, made with common crude English pig-iron, will also give most satisfactory results. Mr. Lenz, *Oct. 29.*

THEORETICAL IRONMAKERS.

Sir,—The paragraph in your *Journal* of last Saturday, headed "Theoretical Ironmakers," wherever it came from, is not strictly correct; and, as one of the parties who accompanied Mr. Joseph Hall, of the Bloomfield Iron-Works, to hear what was to be said at the Polytechnic Institution on Bessemer's process, I would wish to place the matter right, since the paragraph alluded to tends to fix a reflection upon the lecturer. The fact was, that Dr. Ryan, whose forte is chemistry, happened to lecture in the place of Mr. Pepper; and upon the chemical relations in iron conversion no one could have better demonstrated the matter, his experiments being so clear, and his language so convincing; but upon the practical manipulation and the mechanical part of the process he expressed to me his complete ignorance, and most cordially received my corrections and explanations on the points of the matter. He begged to be excused going into the money cost and general details with Mr. Hall upon two grounds:—that he merely on that occasion had taken the place of the proper lecturer, and that chemistry was his study; consequently, it might not be satisfactory to either party. This interview was behind the lecture room, where I followed the doctor to ask him to return and confer with Mr. Hall; I regretted that I could not persuade him, in order that I might benefit by what might be expected to pass between so excellent a chemist and so practical and experienced an ironmaker.

The other portions of the paragraph are quite correct, and I heard Mr. Hall offer to give 500*l.* to any charity in London if Mr. Bessemer could beat him, either in economy or in reducing the number of processes, in making good malleable iron, provided Mr. Bessemer, if he lost, would give the like sum, and he wished this challenge to be sent to him. Mr. Hall also offered to give Mr. Bessemer every facility at the Bloomfield Works to make the trial.

The combustion of iron in oxygen gas was beautifully illustrated by Dr. Ryan, and his explanation of the effect of a strong blast of atmospheric air at 9 lbs. pressure through a red-hot iron, and coming out of a jet of oxygen, most clearly demonstrated the cause for the loss of weight, in less than an hour, which was followed by Bessemer's experiment (more than 3 cwt. to the ton), without producing refined metal so suitable, even, for the puddling furnace as the pig-iron itself, let alone that the product had any malleability whatever. THOMAS M. GLAINSTONE, *11, Austin-friars, Oct. 29.*

THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Sir,—Two letters have appeared in your *Journal* from Mr. David Mushet; one dated Sept. 6, and the other in your last Number; they contain strictures upon a private report of mine, and I beg your insertion of the following statements in reply.

In the first place, I never saw the letter of Sept. 6 until very recently, this will account for its remaining so long unanswered. The description given therein of my report was, that it was a "Swedish charcoal-iron puff," which, considering the pretensions of the establishment whence it came, cannot be considered as anything less than a scandalous document; and, in your last, he denounces "the student who gives weight to his 'lie' (sic) by dating them from a public school, without any authority for doing so." Now, I know of nothing so natural as for a student who makes an essay to date his report from the place where it was made. The laboratory in Jernym-street is known as a place of public instruction, where all gradations of metallurgical knowledge exist, from the highest in the land, to that of the student who has just commenced his first essay. As an assumption of learning (beyond the fact that I studied at the institution) being implied in dating from there, I should as soon have considered it an assumption of literary talent if a letter were dated from the Reading-room of the British Museum; at all events, there could be no such assumption unless the report was a public one. Now, the document in question was a strictly private letter, and given to a friend, who knew perfectly my position at the laboratory; in confirmation of this, I subjoin a letter from this gentleman, omitting the names, according to Mr. Mushet's precedent:—

Sir,—In answer to your request, I beg to state that the report you gave me on a specimen of iron ore was strictly of a private character, having been written by you simply for my own satisfaction. The document in question has never been out of my possession. One copy was privately submitted to the lord of the manor, and the only other one was entrusted to a friend of mine, simply to obtain the opinion of Mr. Mushet upon the value of iron ore such as described in the report, and for no other purpose. Mr. Mushet never saw a specimen of the ore. From first to last, no attempt has been made to give the document the slightest official appearance. I was fully aware of your position in the laboratory in Jernym-street, and the report in question has never been shown to any other person than Mr. Mushet, and the lord of the manor. All representations, therefore, that it has been publicly hawked about for commercial purposes, or that it was ever vested with an official character, are, I beg to state, entirely untrue. You are authorised to make any use of this communication you think proper. — Oct. 20.

Immediately on receiving this, I submitted it, with a full explanation, to the principal of the laboratory (Dr. Perry), and he has permitted me to state that he is fully convinced I never attempted to give it any official character. He states, the utmost that can be said is, that it was an inadvertence to date a letter containing any report, however private, to however intimate a friend, from a public scientific institution, and this I have freely admitted.

So much for the preliminary matters—the more important charge is, that I wrote a "Swedish charcoal-iron puff." I reiterate in the most distinct terms that language can convey, that every word in that document is literally true. So far from its being a puff, it is a statement of fact, and the existence of very mineral specimens of which I was requested to ascertain. The specimen shall be shown to Mr. Mushet, or any person he may select; he will then see that it is, as I stated, a magnetic, or Swedish, iron ore, which has hitherto never been found in England in any quantity. Mr. Mushet, in stating it to be the same as that of Cumberland and Lancashire, has confounded it with common hematite. Your lowest quotation for Swedish pig (which is reduced therefrom), is 14*l.* per ton—your highest for English pig is 5*l.*; I consider, therefore, that I was justified in anticipating a higher price for it. I expressly stated every particle of the nature of the ore, and the nature of the specimen, and there is no statement therein which is not fully warranted by facts.

I wrote to Mr. Mushet, not, as he states, for information, but to know the grounds of his statements. He has publicly refused to inform me; and it appears to me, therefore, I confess, that Mr. Mushet was not justified in hastily attributing to me the publication of a "Swedish charcoal-iron puff," upon premises which are wholly erroneous, and without ever having seen the specimen upon which I reported. JOHN BAKER, *34, Lime-street, City, Oct. 30.*

A passed student of the Government School of Mines.

A FEW EXPLANATIONS.

Sir,—Through some accident, I have only this week seen your Supplement of the 11th inst., and therefore had not read "Coal Miner" on Lunar Motion. If he refers to my "Mathematicians" (which I see has been reprinted in the *Journal of Education* for this month), he will find he has entirely misapprehended my remarks on the calculus. I asserted its value as an exercise for the juvenile faculties, and as a science, when properly pursued, I denominated it as a medium for the study of geometry, and exemplified the ill effects of that crab-like course, by the ignorance of true geometry, exhibited in the spurious definitions of eminent calculators in their theory of the moon's motion; and he will, therefore, see that in all he said upon what I stated he is drawing a distinction without a difference. I added some simple elementary definitions on the rotation controversy, which I should very much like to see any one attempt to get over, and, I confess, I did not expect that "Coal Miner" would express any doubt that anything remained to be discovered on the subject.

I am a great admirer of the sound practical spirit of his letters, but, probably, having himself been at one time pretty hard upon the calculus, he is willing to show generosity to a fallen foe, and comfort it by the hope that it may be possible to find some excuse for its lunatic vagaries. When I send you "Mathematicians, No. II.," as I intend when time permits, I hope he will understand me clearly. I will here only refer to a not quite inapposite subject, the confirmation of the theory of our most comprehensive and profound philosophers upon the northern movement of the crust of the earth, which has excited so much attention, viz., the Government reports and surveys, establishing the permanent progress of the arctic ice line southwards.

Lately, in one of our little skirmishes, I half offered Mr. Truran a comparison, which, it appears, is likely, if unexplained, to wound an innocent person. As this is the last thing I would willingly do, I will identify the real Dr. Dromo, by stating that I meant the person who, in the year 1847, held deeds of mine under a mortgage at the time, when one of the solicitors in his employ applied to me to give a written promise that the mortgage might part with the deeds for two or three days, a modest request I did not comply with, because that request was promoted by a desperate character with whom the mortgage had, for six months previously, clipped up a sudden and very suspicious connection, under extraordinary circumstances. I refused, and knew nothing more. About two years afterwards, happening to visit Somersetshire, and calling upon that highly respectable firm, Messrs. Rowcliffe and Son, of Glastonbury, the senior received me with the greatest expressions of civility, and readiness to give every information in compensation of the very small sum I had so fruitlessly paid him. I was fairly posed, for I had never paid him a shilling, nor, up to that moment, had the slightest communication with him. It came out, on explanation, that he had been employed to draw mortgage deeds of my property, from abstracts made out by another of the mortgagee's solicitors; that these deeds, which would have saddled me with a yearly charge of more than 20 per cent., instead of the interest of 5 per cent., had been prepared in my name, without my knowledge; and that, at the very date when I refused to assent to the mortgagee parting with my deeds, Mr. Rowcliffe, as day or two subsequent to the refusal, received intimations that the business was not to proceed with, and he then paid the mortgagee the sum of the deeds he had prepared, amounting to 80*l.* minus some allowances from the Stamp Office, out of my money, without my knowledge, by the mortgagee and his new friend.

Of course, I do not know how a valid transaction was to have been made of it all, merely by an assent to remove my deeds, but as Mr. Rowcliffe had been played upon for three months previously with various ingenious devices, the equities would hardly have been such a length had they not been sure of their doings, and we have recently had plenty of instances that bankers are very clever people, and conquerors of impossibilities. It is generally thought that London has been the finest field of practice, but I think I could make a country town banker, lawyer, and parson, against the very ablest London hands. Further, to preclude the possibility of any illustrative metaphor glancing on any deserving person, I would add, that when, two years since, my father's surviving trustee and executor handed over the property which he was managing under a protective suit for administration to two of his co-defendants, in the course of which act 5000*l.* was found to have fallen through some where, and under some influence or other, his clerk or agent, Mr. R. W. Carrington (as stated in bills offering 100*l.* for his apprehension, but which were called in immediately the police had traced him), disappeared, carrying away all the books and accounts of the trust for seven years. The object of my comparison is the same man who then, when it appeared I was resolved to investigate these doings of the trustee, his intimate political friend and pastor, posted to London, paid my solicitor's bill, and, to assist me in the losses of the trustee, commenced legal proceedings against me for the debts he had so taken, with other pungent traits; such as discovering he was in immediate want of a balance of 381*l.* upon a mortgage of which I had paid him 2700*l.*, and when he found that, by continuing to sue me for this balance, the transaction of 1847 would come out in a court of law, he bought concealment by striking 120*l.* off the 381*l.* I could particularise further, but I am sure I have said enough to prevent my simile alighting on the wrong head, which is all I desire.

Finally, I owe Dr. Collyer an apology for not earlier thanking him (and pressing on my time has alone prevented me) for the magnificent eulogy on the "iron critic," in a late Number. He must have ransacked his vocabulary to the utmost, and, I fear, torn it in getting out those large words. Want of time alone, not want of courtesy, has also delayed my answer to his enquiry, how I escaped going into the man with the herd of swine? Simply because I had no part or lot in their matter. I never professed gold grinding, but the reverse. The more pertinent question would be, how Dr. Collyer, being an actual grinder, escaped the fate of his companions, who think he was too late. He came upon the scene just as the tails of the herd were disappearing over the precipice, with a cry which, as he suggests, is not agreeable; and no doubt, with a wise preference, he remained behind with the "silly sheep," as Milton classically designates them.

To conclude all which explanations, I did not find Mr. Spence's No. II., because I did not see the Supplement containing it. — Oct. 29. DAVID MURRAY.

THE GOVERNMENT MINING SCHOOLS.

Sir,—As there appears to be a very considerable misapprehension respecting the merits and demerits of these schools, not only amongst the Cornish miners and others, but also amongst the professors themselves, I think it would be advisable to correct some of the misrepresentations that have been made.

It is correctly stated in the programmes of these schools, "that the mineral produce of this country far exceeds that of any other European state; that it is equal to four-ninths of the produce of the whole of Europe." &c. This important fact is patent to the world, but the following observation is not only a libel on our miners, but is almost a burlesque on the mining industry of some of the states mentioned therein:—"It was shown (by the memorialists) that states, such as Russia, Sweden, Austria, Spain, &c., far lower in the scale of production, had established schools for the instruction of persons engaged in mining pursuits, and the effect had been increased economy, efficiency, and safety in mining operations," as compared to ours!

What the memorialists would have the above representations men connected with our mines and manufactures, or were they mere professors, would not form a Government establishment for the monopoly of official patronage? The want of good industrial schools has been long acknowledged in the mining districts, and has been expected that their chief object would be, when established, to give a practical direction to the studies, so that the knowledge which may be acquired therein would, in combination with the daily practice, render the miners better qualified to carry on their works.

But it appears now that the whole affair is a mistake. The poor miners and others are regarded as ignorant beings, who are waiting for our mineral wealth, and are incapable of developing our mines as economically as they do on the Continent. The Government is actually obliged to come to the rescue, and place us under the tutelage of young professors, who are in future to arrogate to themselves the selection and appointment of mineral surveyors, inspectors, &c., for the whole of the British empire. Our practical men (if we are to believe the sayings of some of those professors) are shortly to be superseded in all lucrative posts, and especially the government offices, by the Mining School students, and this has induced some gentlemen to send their sons there, so that they may have a share of the loaves and fishes. This is to be the result of the Government Mining Schools, the miners may well cry out against them, and the sooner the true objects of the schools is fairly set forth the better. Let the proprietors of mines and the miners prepare a memorial, and urge the Government to establish such schools as they require. Let them apply for hard-working teachers, less assuming, and with less of the display of the ostentatious parade than is now exhibited by those who are attempting to carry on such schools. There is no reason that these district scientific schools should be obstructed and given up as impracticable, because those who have undertaken to establish them have magnified their own personal importance, and their own importance. The schools should, and can, be at once corrected, and the district schools placed under the supervision of local gentlemen of practical experience.

A WELL-WISHER TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE CORNWALL MINING SCHOOL.

Sir,—During the last week or two we have had laid before us, through the medium of your *Journal*, a brief account of a warm discussion between Mr. Punnett and Capt. C. Thomas and Tonkin, the whole of which arises apparently from a misunderstanding of some expression used by the said Mr. Punnett; however, in whatever way the subject be viewed it is one of great interest, and in which the mining community are involved. I believe it is beyond all doubt that the present mining school at Truro owes its origin to the attempts made to establish a "Miners' Institute" in the town of St. Austell, and similar ones in other districts, which, when established, will be the best support that the Central School can possibly have; in fact, without them, I question the Central School be of long standing, for from whence will a sufficient supply of pupils come to keep up the intent of the place, except from the district schools? And for whom is the school intended but the future miners?

The education of the youthful miners is one of the primary objects of the school (or should be); then, as a matter of course, the means to attain such necessary instruction should be placed within their reach. The *modus operandi* I pointed out three years since, while advocating the establishment of district schools; and the experience of the three years have more fully confirmed my views. Your Cornish correspondents hold similar views, and why is it? Simply because Truro is not the seat of mining operations, although it claims to be the centre; hence the absence of the necessary material. Therefore, I urge again and again the adoption of such plans as will ensure the establishment of at least one district school, and why not Camborne take the lead? Surely there would be but little difficulty in making an experiment there, with the able assistance of Capt. Thomas and Tonkin, and others, and the first twelve months would give ample demonstration of the effect anticipated; then, it could be easily managed, by arrangements with the committee of the existing institution. All that is wanted is "the right man in the right place," who will enter upon the work of organisation. I naturally feel anxious upon this subject, after having expected myself, as I did, to bring about a change so desirable. However, the question is not, as I claim to have been instrumental in a great degree in the establishment of the Truro Mining School, for the existence of which I most heartily rejoice; and if it has a warm response in any heart it has in mine.

I would just observe that my mind is as fully bent on the Miners' Institute for St. Austell as ever it was. I have the plans for the building all ready, and only wait the favourable time to put them into the hands of the builder, for the purpose of carrying them into effect.—*47, Old Broad-street, Oct. 30.* R. C. MARSH.

CORNISH AGENTS.

Sir,—Allow me to ask the Rev. Mr. Punnett to show us, Cornish mine agents, even one of the very scientific class to whom he referred in his speech at the Polytechnic meeting who have ever opened up, in any part of the world, one good dividend-paying mine; and to inform him that the undermentioned mines were brought out by the following Cornish mine agents:—

Mines.	Agents.	Dividend paid.
North Roskear.	Jos. Vivian	£ 34,930 0 0
Dolcoath.	Andrew Vivian	46,137 5 0
Carn Bre.	Jos. Lyle	231,500 0 0
East Pool.	W. Fetherick	33,289 0 0
East Croft.	ditto	80,740 0 0
South France.	ditto	10,740 0 0
Trenavan.	W. Martin	449,040 0 0
United Mines.	W. Francis	24,500 0 0
Tinctor.	Thos. Trague	45,000 0 0

These are a few amongst the many more that I might mention, and does not sound to the ignorance of the Cornish mine agents. JOHN FETHERICK, *Jan. Great Wheel Bay United Mines.*

MINING SCHOOLS, AND PRACTICAL MINERS.

Sir,—I consider that Cornish miners have just reason to be proud of their able countryman, Capt. Charles Thomas, who has not only demonstrated to the Rev. Mr. Punnett that many of his unlettered brethren far excel some of the German professors, with their dashing official robes, but has pointed out the why and the wherefore of their excellence above those so-called learned gentlemen.

All unprejudiced miners are agreed, I believe, that they have been much benefited by the researches and labours of scientific men in the various departments of science, and expect to receive further assistance from the same quarter, but at the same time are unanimous that, unless mining schools succeed in stamping science upon miners, the masses will not be raised above their present position, to any great extent, in the various mining districts.

I think it is generally admitted that the Truro Mining School is not directly adequate to the full demands of Cornwall, which I am inclined to believe is correct; but, notwithstanding, I am decidedly of opinion that indirectly it is accomplishing much good, and will finally answer the aim of its establishment, since it is fair to suppose that the early pupils, whose education shall soon be rendered complete in a scientific point of view, will establish themselves as tutors through the various mining districts, when all working miners who may feel anxious will be greatly assisted in their attempts to stamp science upon practical mining, which could not fail to be a great boon, since knowledge is power.

If, at the present time, it is possible to establish a similar school to that of Truro in every mining district, then I would say so at once, and without delay; but if only one school is practicable at first, where, I would ask, could it be better established with regard to position, and on what other principles than now based? From your last article, I see you cannot suggest any alterations for the better, nor do I think many others are capable of so doing.

In process of time, the school will certainly cause a more general diffusion of knowledge throughout the mining districts, which cannot fail to elevate and produce social order to the full demands of Cornwall, which I am inclined to believe is correct; but, notwithstanding, I am decidedly of opinion that indirectly it is accomplishing much good, and will finally answer the aim of its establishment, since it is fair to suppose that the early pupils, whose education shall soon be rendered complete in a scientific point of view, will establish themselves as tutors through the various mining districts, when all working miners who may feel anxious will be greatly assisted in their attempts to stamp science upon practical mining, which could not fail to be a great boon, since knowledge is power.

well aware of the numerous unsuccessful attempts to discover coal in the Wealden districts, and that, therefore, I am prepared for a long struggle before I can expect to see the solution of this problem boldly undertaken. But I think that the great probability of the absence of all intermediate strata we have seen to exist in the case of the Highgate well is an encouragement to the belief that a similar phenomenon may exist at Warnham. Moreover, if a straight line be drawn from Calais, the last point where the Belgian coal measures have been observed on the continent, through the South Wales, and the South Irish coal fields, and extended to the north of Horsham, and be parallel to the line of the South Downs. I believe that some wonderful disturbance has taken place in this district, and that all the ordinary laws of geological succession of strata cease to apply here—how, or to what extent, I cannot say; and I know perfectly well, moreover, that any search for coal here must entail a great outlay, and after all be of very doubtful success. But if it be to be found in the case of some of the lower strata, the probability of its being found at Horsham, if carefully and wisely sought for, near the anticlinal line of the district.

Meetings of Public Companies.

It may be as well to mention, as an illustration of the rebuffs people like myself are exposed to, that my letter to the Brighton Railway Board, informing them shortly of the result of my operations at Warnham-court, was dated July 24, but since then I have only received a formal acknowledgement of its having come to hand. Does the mysterious notice about the discovery of coal originate from any use of the information so given?—14, *Lincoln's Inn-fields*, Oct. 28. G. R. BURNELL, C.E.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday.—Mr. R. C. HANAM in the chair.

Mr. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said, they were aware of the special business for which they were called together. He would call upon the secretary to read the report of the directors, and he would be then glad to give every information in his power. Since the last meeting Mr. Charles had not only visited the mines, but he had been underground, and would, no doubt, give them interesting particulars of the state of the adventure.

Mr. CHARLES then read the following reports:—

Your committee have greater pleasure than usual in meeting you on this occasion, and of reporting that their arrangements and plans for ameliorating the condition of the company have been more successful than was anticipated in their last report, and will notice the different departments under their various heads.

First. The directors have been authorized to make and have been made to give effect to the resolution passed on this subject at last meeting. Although your committee have been compelled to make such an immense forfeiture, no person has been proceeded against until every means had been taken to procure payment of the sums due on their shares. Letters on letters have been written without even an answer, and in a great many instances they have been returned through the Dead Letter Office. The number of shares now held in trust for you is 16,390; and the number now before the Stannary Court is 310, which indicates that this painful, but necessary, duty is nearly at an end. As was stated in the last report, this meeting is called as a "special general" one, for the passing or otherwise of a resolution reducing the number of shares to 15,000, instead

Your committee strongly recommend this resolution to your notice and hope the benefits which will accrue to you therefrom are so obvious that no further comment is needed. There will be left a balance in trust for you of 1390 shares, and a further number before the Court of 310, which should none be redeemed therefrom, will make 1700 shares. Your committee recommend that those shares should be offered to the shareholders, at some convenient time, at 17 per share, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the funds of the company, which, with the good arrears of calls now due, will be sufficient to pay the calls in full. Your committee, therefore, hope they will not have to trouble you with any further calls.

WATER QUESTION.—Since the last report the works at Carhayes have been completed, to the satisfaction of Mr. Williams. Your committee regret that the cost thereof has amounted to £47,084.4d. Another small bill will have to be added, when this matter will, it is hoped, be fully completed. The sum is large, but when the whole property of the company was in danger of being lost, it is hoped you will consider that the bill will be paid. The committee will lay the same before the lords, soliciting them to give some assistance by a remission of a part of the dues, and as their interests are identical with those of the company; and seeing also that if the Chancery suit had gone on the mines would have been stopped, and stopped for ever, as no other company would have attempted the working of the mines with a suit in that Court impending over them.

The subcommittee since the last meeting. In the report then made, it was stated that the levels and shafts had been cleared and secured to the 86, which is the bottom of the workings of the eastern and western parts of the mines. The levels and cross-cuts have been extended at Northey's, and that which was expected has been realized. The 76 is producing large quantities of good work for tin; and the 86, when further opened out, promises to rival the levels above. Arrangements will soon be made for sinking Northey's shaft on the course of the north level, for deeper levels in

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION. ✓

SIR,—The few observations made by me at the last meeting of the above association not having appeared in your columns, may I beg insertion for the following remarks in your valuable Journal:—

tin-tin-producing ground.

STANDLEY'S and WHEAL ELIZABETH SHAFTS.—The latter shaft is being sunk in the western part of the mines, and will command the western runs of tin easily and effectively. It is with much pleasure your committee report success in this part of the property. Excellent work for tin is being lately raised through Standley's shaft, and the exposures are the utmost importance to the future value of the property.

WHEAL ELIZABETH SHAFT has been sunk 10 fathoms to the 8th and 9th levels, being extended east and west, through an excellent lode for tin. This shaft will now be sunk below that level, with every prospect of opening out much tin ground. You are much indebted to Capt. Webb for his promptitude in securing this valuable property. The water-wheel, for draining this part, works admirably; it is an inexpensive machine, and is capable of draining the shaft to a great depth. The machinery is in good working order. The two leaky boilers of the pumping-engine are repaired and at work, which will effect a saving of fuel. One other boiler has to be repaired, and then your plant will not be exceeded by any mine in the county.

FINANCIALS.—The cash account is made up to Sept. 30, and from last meeting to date arrears of former calls, amounting to 179¢, had been received, and 1189¢ 75¢. I had been received of the first 8¢ installment of the call made on June 8; 3724 15¢, of the second installment: together, 1732¢ 25¢. I had. Since that date, 1043¢ 11¢ has been received, making a total from calls of 2775¢ 13¢. I had. The sales of tin for the quarter amount to 2089¢ 17¢ 94; the corresponding quarter of last year to 1420¢ 65¢ 2d, showing an increase of 669¢ 11¢ 7d., which is doubtless satisfactory to you; but there is every prospect of still greater increase in succeeding quarters. The total sales

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—In order to give you the total amount of debts, they are made up to Tuesday last, Oct. 28. The good arrears of calls, and which are daily becoming less, amount to \$3621.128; the balance at the bank is \$4894.58.64; and the shares on hand, at 11, each, \$3904.; total, \$32404.17a.64; the liabilities to merchants, \$10,000.00; the total amount of debts, \$47,319.72.64.

Your committee have done their utmost to get in calls to reduce the debts and to carry out every department of the works with the most rigid economy, compatible with efficiency. The secretary (Mr. Charles) has lately been at the mines, and

[illegible]

lode, about 3 feet thick, is about 25 ft. higher, and work for tin from present appearance should be opened out much tin ground at this and deeper levels. In the 76, west of Wheal Elizabeth shaft, we have a large tinny lode, and opening out profitably. We have commenced to cross-cut at the 66 to ascertain if there is a lode south near at hand, as we believe there is. At Standley's shaft we are driving south to intersect the south lode at the 88, which appears to be standing whole to the 45. We are opening out plenty of tin ground at Northern's shaft at the 80, both on the south and north sides, the 76, and at Standley's, a pretty deal of good work. In the 56 we are driving south at the extreme east point of our workings to intersect the middle lode, which is likely to lead to new workings. We have many other tin work bargains, but the above are the prominent points of our present pursuits, both in the east and western parts of the mine; there is every prospect that when they are further developed they will gradually improve our returns of tin, and lead to something better—viz., dividends. The mine is in a good way of running, and is employing in extending the levels as well as breaking the stuff. The following is a list of labourers:—Smithery and carpentry, 5; sawyers, 2; enginemen, 6; tin workmen and youths, 90; tributers, 57; kibbie filling, landing, wheeling, and tramping underground, 14; at surfaces, painting, &c., 25; tin dressing (boys and girls), 65.—Total, 244.—J. WEBB.

A statement of accounts to September 30 was read, from which the subjoined condensed :-			
Cash received to July 1	£49,066	14 10	
Calls received to Sept. 30	1732	2 11½	
Tin sold, July	607	3 3	
Aug.	605	19 9	
Sept.	816	14 9 = £59,888	15 6½
Cash payments to July 1	£18,880	3 4	
Mine cost	2024	15 5	
Merchants	1101	2 0	
Carhays and Williams	292	2 9½	
Rent of office, printing, &c.	80	13 6	
Low costs, Stannaries Court	70	0 0 = 52,448	17 0½
Balance at bankers	£439		18 6

THE CHAIRMAN said, before submitting to them a resolution, he must express his gratification in seeing so large an assemblage of the proprietors, proving, as it did, that they were looking after their property. He trusted that upon future occasions they would support the committee by rallying around them. His friend Mr. Sticks then introduced a resolution, that the reports of the committee and Capt. Webb, together with the accounts, be passed and adopted, and that the same be printed and sent to every shareholder.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN said the next resolution was one of great importance to the company, as it proposed that for the word "thirty" in the coat-book "fifteen" should be inserted; and he need hardly remark the great advantage of reducing the number of shares from 3000 to 1500. The committee had well considered the question, and he thought that the alteration proposed was for the interest of every shareholder.

The reason other parties had not been proceeded against was, they only owed the last call, and that many at present were out of town, but they were in a very different position now from formerly. They knew the shareholders, and no doubt the calls would be paid very shortly.

Mr. LELAND said the property was now assuming such an excellent position, that he considered they could not do better than pay off all the debts.

THE CHAIRMAN observed that at the last meeting they adopted a resolution withdrawing the committee to take means for recovering calls in arrears, and it was mere

a question of time. Upon the present occasion, they should ask them to give the same power as before.

A PROPRIETOR asked to know what would be the effect of the shareholders' meeting. The CHAIRMAN suggested that it would be better to let it to the committee. The affairs at the present time were a very different aspect; there was no mine in the county of Cornwall that looked better.

Mr. CHARLES, in answer to a question, said that the shares forfeited in the Stanwishes Court could not be recovered by the defaulters, as there was no appeal against the decision.

Mr. WALDOCK said it appeared to him that the question resolved itself into a very small compass. There was a large number of defaulting shareholders; calls were made, and the remaining shareholders paid from time to time, and were entitled to have the benefit of the reduction in the number of the shares.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the favorable position of the property arose from the money advanced by the present proprietors.

Mr. WALDOCK then moved that the word "thirty" in Rule 1 in the cost-book be struck out, and "fifty" inserted, and that these mines be carried on in 15,000 shares instead of 30,000, as heretofore.

Mr. COOK seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, in the early part of the operations of the company there were certain defaulters who gave up their shares, and they were held in trust. The committee were now desirous that those should be written off the 15,000 proposed to be cancelled.

Mr. ROBERT MOORE said that the shares now standing in the names of Messrs. W. W. Pearson and B. B. Tennant, as trustees for this company, be written off, and that the said shares do form a part of the 15,000 shares this day cancelled, and that the said trusteeship do cease and determine from this day.

Mr. GOVEY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next proposition he had to make would meet Mr. Leeson's suggestion, as it was to approve of the course adopted by the committee, and authorizing them to take such measures against shareholders in arrears of call as they might deem necessary.

Mr. WALDOCK then moved, "That the course adopted by the committee with the defaulting shareholders is hereby approved of by this meeting, and they are further authorized to adopt such measures against any other shareholders when deemed necessary." Mr. MICHAEL seconded the resolution. Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was the disposal of 1300 shares, which would remain in the hands of the committee. A very lengthened discussion ensued, which terminated by

Mr. GRAMM proposing "That the shares in the hands of the committee be offered to the existing shareholders *pro rata*, at such time as the committee may deem fit, and if the shareholders do not accept the same within 14 days after such offer, the committee be empowered to dispose of the same at such time, and in such manner, as they shall deem most advantageous to the company." Mr. WALDOCK having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. GRAMM said he knew whether any arrangements had been made with the family of Mr. Davidson respecting his defaulters.

The CHAIRMAN said none whatever; every exertion had been made without success, but as he was a shareholder the committee could not prosecute him; however, he had reason to believe that a large proprietor would institute criminal proceedings against him, as his whereabouts was now easily ascertained. He had hoped that the family would have spared the necessity of the exposure. He (the Chairman) would now call upon Mr. Charles to give an explanation of the position of the company.

Mr. CHARLES said he had been down to Cornwall and inspected the property, and although it had been stated that they ought not to look upon the sunny side, his opinion was that they ought to cheer themselves a little, and not always look upon the gloomy side. (Hear.) With respect to the surface erections, they were as perfect as at any time; and they had a view of the machinery, both in raising the tin and dressing it afterwards. Mr. Charles then explained by a section the exact position of the present workings. Since the last meeting the operations in the 36 had been attended with very good success; old tributers were coming back to the mine, and he was happy to say they were getting very good wages. The Wheal Elizabeth shaft had been sunk to the 86, and had been driven 3 fms. east and west on the course of the lode, which was calculated to materially increase the returns, as they were opening up new ground. At the present time they were not working upon the deep part of the mine, as they would be shortly in a position to drain it more economically. In the 76, at Northey's shaft, they had a series of lodes, which were producing excellent stones of tin. In the 56 they were driving a cross cut south to intersect the middle lode. Indeed, at every part they were opening up so much new ground that it was now almost certain.

The CHAIRMAN produced the counterpart of the lease of Wheal Elizabeth, which was granted for 21 years from March last, at a rent of 20*l.* per annum, and which he (the Chairman) believed would be a most valuable addition to the company.

A PROPRIETOR proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, which was seconded, and carried with applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, believed the property would increase and prosper, and so long as the committee and himself had the confidence of the proprietors, their best exertions should be used for the interest of all. He would now move a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles (the secretary), and to Capt. Webb.

Mr. WALDOCK, in supporting the motion, said he visited the mine in September last, and there was a universal opinion expressed in the neighbourhood as to the careful manner in which they were carried on. He was of opinion that the shareholders were indebted to Mr. Charles for his excellent management in London, and to Capt. Webb in the county.

The CHAIRMAN said he believed that they had not only two active gentlemen, but two who were thoroughly honest. The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Mr. CHARLES having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

TREBARVAH MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, Union-Court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday. Col. GARDNER in the chair.

Mr. DALY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes, of the 14th, which were confirmed. The report from Capt. W. Johns was then read which will be found amongst our Mining Correspondence.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last account	£ 481 6 6
Mine cost and merchants' bills, May, June, July, and August	1086 12 9
Calls received	£ 512 0 0
Sale of copper ore	682 2 3
" tin	138 19 0
Materials	93 9 0
Leaving balance against adventurers	£ 139 8 10

The SECRETARY stated, in answer to a question by a shareholder, that he had ore bills in hand amounting to 283*l.*

Mr. MITCHELL (the purser) read the prospects of the mine were gradually improving, more particularly in the 50 and 60 *l.* levels.

Mr. ESSON wished to know the depth of the engine-shaft?

Mr. MITCHELL replied about 60 fathoms. The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also passed, that the names of shareholders in arrears of call be handed to the purser, for sale of such shares in the Stanwishes Court, and that the committee be also authorized to accept the transfer of shares from parties unable to meet the call.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was their financial position.

Mr. STUCKWELL proposed that a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* be made.—A PROPRIETOR did not think that sum would be sufficient to carry them on to the next meeting.

Mr. MITCHELL considered it would be ample for the ensuing two months, as the next sale of ore would be the largest ever made from the mine.

The call of 2*s.* 6*d.*, payable on the 15th inst., was unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday.—Mr. S. W. DARRIS in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notices convening the meeting, and the following report from Capt. J. Webb:—

Oct. 29.—It will be observed, from the weekly reports of late, that we have intersected a lode east of the 45, the 45 lode is now open on about 6 fms., and this lode has produced a very good quantity of ore, but being a light black ore, mixed with black pitch, it will be found of low price; there is also a lode intersected through the lode, and it will, in my opinion, be very productive in this mine, although we are likely to have some large deposits of copper ore, its prominent feature will be tin. There is no doubt but that there is some small lode in the 45, which will produce so much tin and copper ore, but not found very productive so shallow as our 45 *l.* level. It can be said for the present, that we have a large promising mine, and that the 45 *l.* level, and by extending the 45 east, and intersecting it in the 45, which we do, it will be a valuable property. The 65 *l.* is now opened from the engine-shaft to 20 fms.; this level is being pushed on as fast as possible by eight men, at 9*d.* 9*d.* per fms. I calculate we have about 25 fms. further to drive to intersect the lode on which we have opened in the 45, west of cross-course, which promises to make much copper in depth. It will take 12 months to intersect the lode east and west of the cross-course, and extend the 65 east and west on the lode, in order to put the mine in a satisfactory state of working. From present appearances we shall, in the interval of the above-named time, be getting tin and copper from the 45, that will assist our monthly cost, but I cannot say to what extent. We are dressing copper ore, and shall have several tons, but it is low price ore. We are sinking a new shaft to communicate with the 45, which will enable us to carry out the works to any extent required; this shaft is down 27 fms. from surface, and now sinking by six men. The addition of the new shaft shows little more important than ever since cutting the new lode.

The CHAIRMAN then explained the position of the mine, and their prospects at the various points of operation, and observed that it would be seen from the report that they had just cut the lode in the 45, and the ore produced was precisely similar to that raised at Par Consols, the adjoining mine, from the same depth. He considered that, when they got under the lode—about 20 fms. deeper, or to the 60 *l.* level—they might expect something worth their while, and which would make West Par Consols lastingly remunerative. He reminded the shareholders that the Great and East Crinoid Mines, close by, had produced large revenues in the shape of dues previously to being stopped in consequence of their depth, and that these mines were re-opened with the same amount of capital as had been expended by the West Par Company, with fair prospects; yet they had to contend with heavy expenses for pumping and drawing, while the West Par Company were working in virgin ground, through which the rich lodes of the Par Consols set run, and which will be cut at comparatively shallow depths.

A SHAREHOLDER said, that when the call in June was made, it was for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to prosecute the mine further. He wished to know whether the results of their operations since that time had answered their expectations?

The CHAIRMAN stated he had already informed them that the lode which had just been cut was very similar to the Par Consols lode at the same depth; and as they had just reached that lode at, he might say, the precise spot where they had calculated they would, he thought they ought to be satisfied as to the identity of the lode. The secretary had had a box of the ore up, which was now on the table. He then read the balance-sheet, which showed a credit balance in favor of the mine of 389*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

After a lengthened discussion, it was resolved that the report and accounts be received and adopted; that a call of 1*s.* per share be made; and that the committee in-

struct the solicitor to take such steps with reference to all persons in arrears of calls as they might deem advisable, whether by action or forfeiture.

Mr. TATE then agreed to a lease and other documents of the company in his own name, and to pay his arrears of call, upon their giving him a cheque for account due to him, which was freely accepted, and the meeting terminated with the usual complimentary votes.

COLLEGE LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 10, Austinfriars, on Tuesday.—Mr. FRED. BRAITHWAITE in the chair.

Mr. TRUSCOTT read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that the sub-committee had acted most diligently in preparing the new rules and regulations, and with the able assistance of Mr. Bourdillon, the legal adviser of the company, they had brought their labours to a conclusion.

Mr. BOURDILLON then read a list of rules for the future guidance of the company, and bringing it under the operation of the new Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 (limited).

In consequence of the remarks of Mr. Braithwaite, the fact that the directors are precluded from taking any remuneration until the payment of a dividend.

Mr. DETMOR moved, and Mr. BUNNOS seconded, a resolution to the effect that the new rules be adopted, and that the liability of the company be limited to 3000*l.*

The motion was unanimously carried.

The following report, from Capt. Tucker, was read:—

Oct. 26.—The present state of the mine is far better than any one could expect, or I ever knew any mine put to work before. We shall clean up the downright shaft in two or three days, as we were down last night 14*l.* fms. According to all the accounts I could get, this shaft was down 15 fms., and no more. I have got some of the lift from Dundas. I have no doubt we shall fix the top lift next week, after clearing out the cross-cut and end; then we must begin to sink the downright shaft the other 5 fms., to intersect the west lode, or the runned shaft lode; that is the cheapest and best way to get at the lead in the runned shaft. In the meantime, I think we shall be able to raise lead on the east lode to pay the working cost of the mine—that is, if it turn out as well as it has since we began to work on this lode: we have been working about three weeks with two men, and it took at least one week before they got things in course. This I will say, we have got on the surface between 30*l.* and 40*l.* worth of lead; the tributers say more than 40*l.* worth. For my part, I never knew any mine put to work under such a favorable prospect before in my life, after being 45 years an agent. I have found the mine even better than reported. We have only two men at work on the lead ground; they have one month more in the pit, but as soon as that time is out I will put four or six men to work on this ground, according to circumstances. We shall drive two levels on the east lode from the 10 cross-cut, one north and one south; we shall then be able to open tribute ground. I do think to raise double the quantity of lead, and perhaps more, in a month or two. As soon as we have got the shaftwork fixed we will begin to dress the lead, and get a parcel to market, but cannot do so before, as we are all engaged about the shaft, putting in divisions and ladders. I have 12 men at the shaft—six at the shaft and six drawing up the stuff. I must get floors, trunks, butchers, &c., before we begin to dress the lead. As for the runned shaft, I have no doubt as soon as we get down to the 20 we shall be able to repay all the outlay in the mine in a few months. I know there is lead enough in the 10 fms. of ground still to prove to pay all. The wheel, and all the other things, are in good course of working.

After a lengthened discussion, it was agreed that the Chairman, Messrs. Alfred Braithwaite, Clark, Ogbourne, Truscott, Ryde, and Dutoit, be appointed the directors *pro tem.*—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, yesterday, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the meeting held on Oct. 22.

Mr. ALISON read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the only business that they had to do upon the present occasion was to confirm the resolutions passed at the former meeting. But there were a few remarks he wished to make, as, notwithstanding there were not so many in attendance as at the last occasion, although representing a very large majority of the shares of the company, he hoped through the members of the press, the whole body of proprietors would be informed of their proceedings. The members of the committee held a large number of the shares, and he could assure the proprietors that the whole of the call would be paid the day it was due. There was another subject to which he would allude: although so short a time had elapsed since the last meeting, the reports from the mines were highly satisfactory. The committee had received the estimated accounts for October, which showed that the costs would not exceed 4500*l.*, and the returns of tin would be 3500*l.*, but it might even reach 3750*l.*, and the amount for the present month was expected to reach fully 5000*l.*

The CHAIRMAN was glad to inform them that a great improvement had taken place at the junction of Schneider's lode and the north lode in the engine-shaft at Wheal Metal; and that the reserves in that mine, notwithstanding the ore it had yielded, amounted still to between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* He experienced very great satisfaction in informing them that the drainage of the main works was now proceeding much faster than heretofore, and the pumps at Crease's shaft were down to the 185 fms. level, and every preparation was making for a further drop of Trelawny's shaft. He was informed by the agents that a considerable quantity of old pitwork, available for the present drainage, was left by the old workers in these tin shafts. Should this be confirmed in sinking, he need not say that a considerable saving both in time and expense would be effected in getting to the bottom. It was a significant fact that the last 30 fms. drainage had been accomplished by dropping the lifts on the small wooden casings of the whim portion of Crease's shaft, so that they could fairly anticipate no serious obstruction at this point, particularly as the water rose so fast upon the old workers as to prevent them making any tolls.

Mr. J. T. HARVEY said that the position of Mr. Tredinnick to the course proposed to be pursued with the shares, while he had elicited information respecting the increased value of the mines, was rather disadvantageous than otherwise.

Mr. RAWLINGS observed that Mr. Tredinnick had informed him that he was now perfectly satisfied with the accounts and the management of the concern, and would now support the proceedings.

Mr. COLE COLE understood that in future the grantees' shares would be liable for calls, the same as the shares of any other shareholder, and he considered the fact of their paying upon the 150*l.* sealed the other agreement. (Hear.)

A PROPRIETOR said he would move an amendment,—that no debts be incurred without the consent of a special general meeting.

Mr. HILL and Mr. RAWLINGS contended that if such a resolution were passed it would have the effect of stopping the mine; that it was impracticable, and that the frequency of the general meetings under the new rules, when the shareholders would come face to face with the directors, perfectly answered every purpose proposed by the gentleman who had just addressed the meeting, and in the most open and public manner applied a most practical limit to the company incurring any improper liability.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, but failing to find a seconder, it was declared to be fallen to the ground. The Chairman then read the new rules and regulations, as proposed at the former meeting, and the resolutions, as follows, were then confirmed, with one dissentient:—

That the rules and regulations of this mine be altered and amended in accordance with the draft rules and regulations this day read and submitted to the adventurers, and that such altered and amended rules and regulations be adopted in lieu of the former rules and regulations, and be alone the rules and regulations for the government of the company, and that a copy thereof, signed by the Chairman of this meeting, be entered in the cost-book.

That the four resolutions of the meeting of July 16, 1856, as to the creation and issue of new shares, be, read, agreed, and sealed by the shareholders who have paid any sum or sums of money under such resolutions for or on account of such new shares, may at their option be repaid the same, or in default of notice to the contrary, may be credited therewith as against any *s.* made or to be made on their shares, and that the committee arrange with any persons not shareholders who may have agreed to take any such shares intended to have been issued under such resolutions.

That the accounts of the company, to the 30th September, ultimo, showing a balance of 48,724*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* against the adventurers, having been audited, submitted, and examined, be approved and allowed.

That in order to liquidate the costs already incurred, and provide for the prosecution of the mine, a call of 2*s.* per share to now made on all the shares in the company, payable as follows:—1*s.* per share on or before Nov. 12 next, and the remaining 1*s.* per share on or before Dec. 21 next.

Mr. HENRY P. P. CRESE, on behalf of himself and the other parties on the list to the 3266 shares standing in the names of members of the committee, on behalf of the company, in trust under the arrangement mentioned in the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting of May 9, 1853, being offered in order that all the shares in the undertaking may hereafter be sold upon the same footing, and to settle all questions with the grantees in respect of the said arrangement, to pay the call of 2*s.* per share this day made on 1504 of such shares, in consideration of the said 3266 shares being delivered to them on the payment of such call of 2*s.* per share on the said 1504 shares, and being exonerated from any claim in respect of the said call on the remaining 3762 of such shares; the said 3266 shares to be transferred out of the names of the members of the committee representing the company into the names of the parties for whom they are held in trust, in proportion as the said call of 2*s.* per share is paid, and the said 1504 shares to be sold as the said parties may think proper, but to be subject equally with the other shares to all future calls and liabilities.

That such offer be accepted, and the committee be, and are hereby, authorized to take all such steps to carry the same into effect forthwith.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as they had amongst the shareholders many foreigners, it might be as well to state that the proceedings were unanimous, with the exception of a shareholder possessing ten shares.

The proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee.

RHOSSD SLATE COMPANY.

The adjourned half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 32, Moorgate-street, on Thursday, which was numerously attended.

Mr. JAMES H. OLIVER in the chair.

Mr. BACON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, but not confirmed, the majority of shareholders objecting to the resolution ordering a survey of a line of railway to Port Madoc direct. A statement of receipts and disbursements, for the half-year ending June 30, was submitted, and ordered to be circulated amongst the shareholders.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of considering the expediency of increasing the capital of the company, and registering it under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, with limited liability, &c.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the committee of management had considered it advisable, before calling on the shareholders to sanction an increase of capital, to obtain for them every information in their power. He would refer them to the reports they would hear read, and a statement of assets and liabilities prepared up to Oct. 11, which would show the actual position of the company and their future prospects. The result of a very careful deliberation of the committee had been to recommend the adoption of the propositions contained in the report, which the secretary would read to them.—Reports from the committee of management and Messrs. Oliver were read.

The CHAIRMAN moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

That the capital of the company be increased from 25,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, and that the same be divided into 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each.

That every holder of 1*l.* 1*s.* shares, fully paid-up, be entitled to receive, in lieu thereof, 1*l.* 1*s.* of the new shares, and that the balance of 1*l.* 1*s.* be paid up by two instalments of 5*s.* each.

That 3000 shares, part of the increased capital, be allotted, and that the sum of 50*l.* be paid upon allotment, and the remainder be called up by two instalments of 25*l.*

each, at such times as the directors may determine, but at intervals of not less than three months, and that the same be offered to the present shareholders *pro rata*.

That no further shares be allotted, except by a resolution of the shareholders at a general meeting specially convened for that purpose.

That the company be forthwith registered under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, with limited liability, and that it be entitled "The Rhoosd Slate Company (Limited)."

That the existing rules and regulations of the company be repealed, and that the rules and regulations now submitted be the rules and regulations for the management of the said company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Monday. Mr. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. PEY (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN stated it was necessary the company should be brought under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and it was for the shareholders to decide whether the liability should be limited or unlimited.

Mr. LEON proposed a resolution that it should be registered under the Act (limited). The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that it be called "The Worthing Mining Co. (Limited)."

Mr. JENKINS suggested that it should be also called a land company, as he had been from many shareholders that they never knew of the immense tracts of freehold land possessed by the company.

Mr. HANCOCK explained that they had no power to alter the name of the company under the Act referred to, without altogether altering the constitution of the company under the Deed of Settlement.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said there were no debts against the company, and at present they had a large balance in hand.

Mr. JENKINS wished to know whether they had recently received any accounts from the mine?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative; and although hitherto they had not gone on so speedily as could be wished, the last accounts stated that the mine was now in work, and that they were prosecuting the works vigorously.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. HANCOCK proposed, and Mr. JENKINS seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously carried.

BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, Lime-street, on Monday, Mr. TULLY in the chair.

Mr. S. G. BAKER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which was called for the purpose of considering the expediency of dissolving the company.

The CHAIRMAN said, by a resolution passed at the last general meeting, held on Aug. 20, 1855, it might be remembered that the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and it was then suggested that the property should be purchased, if they could obtain it upon more favourable terms. A call of 6*d.* per share was made, which was only responded to by the holders of 770 shares, amounting to 159*l.* 3*s.*, and which, if the company be closed, it is proposed to return to the respective depositors, deducting only the necessary expenses incidental to closing the company, not exceeding 1*s.* per share. It was impossible to continue the company any longer in its present state, or dissolved; and he (the Chairman) had consulted several of the largest shareholders, who were of opinion that the present company had better be closed, and re-organized at some future period, when the money market had improved. The total liability of the company was about 200*l.*, out of which 110*l.* had been advanced by the directors, and the remainder consisted of claims by the solicitor for professional services, and of the secretary, who now acted. The directors, therefore, proposed that one-half of the call of 6*d.* per share, made at the last meeting, be paid by the shareholders; and those who paid the instalment of 3*d.* per share, the rest of the 6*d.* call would be limited. In the event of the re-organization of the company at some future period, the shareholders would be entitled to credit for the whole sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, which they would have paid in furtherance of the present undertaking. He (the Chairman) then proposed the following resolution:—"That the Brucutu Gold Mining Company shall, on Nov. 8 next, be dissolved, in accordance with the provisions for that purpose contained in the Deed of Settlement."

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether, in the event of the call not being paid, the shares would be forfeited?

The CHAIRMAN said they would be liable to forfeiture. The expense of forming the new company would not be so great as under the old Act. Nothing had occurred to alter the opinion of the directors, that they had a most valuable property, which had been proved by their own man—Capt. Trelaw.

A SHAREHOLDER said, upon the last occasion the directors stated that they hoped to purchase the property upon better terms.

The CHAIRMAN said they had not been in a position to negotiate for the purchase through the calls not being responded to. The property was in a better state than when they took it; and some months previous to Mr. Duval's death that gentleman expressed his most anxious wish that it should be carried on.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting was held at the offices, Gresham House, yesterday. The CHAIRMAN of the company presided.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the report of the directors was read, which the following is an abstract:—

Shortly before the last annual meeting, a committee of shareholders was appointed, for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the company and further reporting upon its prospects of the association. Mr. COOMBS, and other shareholders, were on this committee; they then stated that the directors had given them every information. In their reports they said that the sum of 3500*l.* would subvertually repair the machinery, and further sum of 3500*l.*, if placed at the disposal of the managers in California, would be attended with profitable results. The board regret these anticipations have not been realized. The attempts to obtain subscriptions from the shareholders at the several meetings were futile; these have been previously reported. The resolutions by which the company virtually ceased to exist would have rendered an annual report necessary, where it not, in fact, that circumstances have rendered the last resolution of the company nugatory. Two persons claiming to have debts due to them from the association have attached the property in Brown's Valley under legal process; these claims amount to about 2500*l.* The manager has defended the action, which was to come on September, and in the event of the verdict being given against the company, which he believed would be the case, there must then be added the sum of 2500*l.* to the claims of Mr. Franker's claims, which originated previous to his having the management of the works, and Sir Henry Huntley has never mentioned their existence. The law, however, written for particulars, which as yet have not come to hand. Notwithstanding this attachment of the property, the directors, although supported by many influential shareholders, believed they would have been able to carry out the intention of the property had it not been for the law-suits of some of the shareholders, as advised as this was by the false representations and threats of law thrown out by some of the shareholders. A local board is intended to be established in California, which will afford greater stability to the company, and from them the directors anticipate they will receive correct and reliable information. Mr. Franker is of

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—During the last week the directors have been engaged at the reduction works of Messrs. Symonds, Felt, and Co., of Millwall, making experiments on the sulphurets by their patent machinery and amalgamators, which, notwithstanding the sulphurets had not been previously calcined, and also an unfortunate explosion of the retort, whereby a large quantity of the amalgam was lost, produced the very satisfactory result of 14 dwts., or 21.16s. per ton, being the gold proceeds only, exclusive of any other product. In the course of the ensuing week further experiments will be made on calcined sulphurets, when a much larger result can be relied on.

PRACTICAL MINING.—Having often seen in your valuable Journal the great improvements in the system of ore dressing, as well as in other points of mining, I beg to say that we have put up a small machine for "tying" with, instead of the wheel, it was invented by a boy of mine, and carried out by myself. We have had the machine at work for the last four months, and which, I am happy to say, is doing more work, and much better, than can be done with the wheel, as the greens of ore are not so liable to go back to the tail of the tyre with the machine. It is making a saving of more than 100 per cent. The machine can be erected for what it will save in one month. I am also about to make some improvements in the sluice ore dressing, of which I shall inform you.—B. GILLIES: *Tonnadashan, Kenmore, Oct. 28.*

WHEAL SURPRISE (NOW WHITTOURCH CONSOLS).—I have inspected the mine and have been surprised several times when in full operation. The mine has been wrought with great loss, and has been wound-up by several parties of gentlemen. Shafts have been sunk, and levels extended, but not one penny's worth of ore has ever been made available; this lode is small and unproductive; the ore is a black iron ore, quite unsuitable for copper; some small traces of it may be found in those veins near the surface, but nothing to value. This mine, like many others, has been sold by another name, upon falling into the hands of brokers, to deceive the public; but it would be well for gentlemen to engage Captain Spargo or Mr. Ennor to report upon the mine, "looked-up" sets, before they lose their capital. The last working of the mine was wound-up by Messrs. Fuller and Co., of Thredneedle-street, and all the materials sold. The set was bought by Mr. Hill, of Tavistock, for the small sum of £1. It is well known by all who are acquainted with the district that this is an unworkable set, therefore I cannot recommend it.—G. WORTH: *Callington, Oct. 28.*

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The lode at this mine has greatly improved; it is now 3 feet wide, of a very promising and satisfactory description, containing much pyrite, malachite, and a few stones of grey and yellow copper. Capt. Peter Floyd, of Tincroft, has lately inspected, and is of opinion that when the shaft is sunk down 4 to 5 fms. deeper great results may be confidently expected.

WHEAL ZION.—Notwithstanding the late discovery is not so rich as when first cut into, yet the prospects are most encouraging. The lode in Calstock Pass, which is the same as that now worked upon in Wheal Zion, is very rich, and dipping towards the latter set. An improvement has likewise taken place in the 65 and 80 fathom levels. It is the general opinion in the district that proprietors should sacrifice their interests to forward the views of traffickers in shares.

HILL OF TOWY LEAD MINE, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—We have great pleasure in calling the attention of speculators to the particulars of this property in an advertising column of to-day. The set, which has been obtained from Messrs. Colgate, Oxford, is, we believe, a most valuable one, having the Vale of Towy mine running through it, and being in a highly mineralised lead district. The grant was obtained, with much difficulty, by Mr. Thomas Williams, the discoverer of the Vale of Towy lode, and for several years the purser and manager of that concern, and whose knowledge and experience of the lead veins of Carmarthenshire is well known, and is a guarantee that Mr. Williams would only bring before the public a new mine, and one which would be likely to remunerate the shareholders. We may say, that the very small premium required to commence active working is a further guarantee of the bona fides of the undertaking.

WHEAL CLIFFORD.—In your Journal of last week, shares in this mine are reported to have been done recently at 55s., whereas, a few months since, the price quoted was only 30s., and the mine on a last dividend of 3s. per share, declared in June last. On making these enquiries as to the difference in price of shares, I learn that the adventurers have divided, to the end of September, 3500s., equal to 10s. per share, not 3s. only, and that their prospects are exceedingly good in many parts of the mine, some places yielding nearly 10 tons of ore per fathom.

TOLVADDER.—During the week the prospects of this mine have continued to improve, the lode proving richer and richer as it goes down. On Tuesday, Capt. Dunstan, of Liskard, inspected the mine for a large shareholder, and confirmed the high opinion of it generally entertained. He has reported that he likes the ground, and considers it a good field for mining operations—that the lode is a continuation of the old Wheal Neptune lode, and is 9 ft. wide, underlying grey, and the ore part on the south side. The ore he pronounces to be black and grey, of superior quality. Some fair average samples which he broke himself, and had assayed by Mr. Jas. Gilbert, assayer, of Marazion, produced 40s. and 33s. per cent. of copper, which fact is proof of the great richness of the mine. Capt. Dunstan congratulates the party by whom he was sent on their good fortune in being possessed of a large interest, and regrets not being in a similar position. The steam engine in course of being put up, and will go to work almost immediately. The engine shaft is down to within a few feet of the 20, where it will come into and be sunk on the lode, which is quite dry to the depth it has at present been worked upon. Early workings are looked forward to, and as the costs are and will continue very light, dividends are not considered to be far distant.

LADY BERTHA MINE is again attracting attention; it is a fine champion lode, and there is no reason why it should not make a large yield, like its neighbour, Lady Consols, which is separated from it only by the river. It is not generally known, although many miners can substantiate the fact, that there is a small but rich ore lode, called the "wheel-pit" lode, a little to the south of the present workings, which by-and-by is not unlikely to prove a feather in the cap of both these mines. Let this be looked into.

TREVONO CONSOLS (near Padstow).—It has been a general opinion among miners in Cornwall, that there were no mines worth working except in the west, but there appears to be a time coming when there will be better mines found in the north of Cornwall than those in the west; indeed, the ore is four times as rich in quality. Lead miners and poor adventurers, however, make good mines appear bad. As a proof, at one part of the Trevono Consols, called Gunver Head, some forty years ago, there was a cross-cut driven in the hill about 70 fathoms, at a depth of about 30 fms., round four lodes, and made other trials, then gave up the work, and, of course, the mine was of no value. Upon the neighbourhood being explored, a number of promising lodes, rich in quality, were found. The Gunver Head set was offered for sale, and was purchased by Capt. Tom, the present agent, and is now worked by four adit workings. They have been at work about two months, and in that time have raised their quantity of both lead and copper. On Oct. 23, a lode of copper was cut about a foot broad, and nearly solid ore; this was not more than 10 feet from the old workings, and it is anticipated that it will prove a paying mine for years to come.

PONTYTH WITH LEAD MINE.—At the village of Pontythydroog, in Carmarthenshire, near the river Ystwith, and situate on the beautiful estate of Hafod, and exactly between the two principal lodes of the Llanrhondda Mines. Loggias and French (which have given during the last 20 years 97,000l. profit, on a capital of 12000l., independently of a large field of machinery), a rich lode of lead ore has been discovered, coming nearly to the surface, from 10 to 12 ft. wide, well mineralised in every place, and embedded in an indurated slate, exactly similar to that of Loggias. The lode to the east of this discovery is full of carbonate of lime and blende, and to the westward the vein is full of light bluish carbonate, and is precisely similar to those which have led to the working of many valuable mines in this county. The lode has been sunk upon about 10 fms., and is yielding nearly 1 ton to the fathom, and improving in depth. The turnpike road runs through the set close to the shaft; the river Ystwith, which flows within a few yards of the mine, affords a volume of water ample for every engineering purpose. Arrangements have been made for purchasing the lease from the present proprietors, which has been obtained on very favourable terms; it has 21 years to run, and the royalty exceedingly moderate, viz., one-seventh of the net produce, one-eighth the second, one-fifteenth the third, and one-fourth the fourth year, and the remainder of the term; in addition, it is one-fourth of the carriage and freight of ore shall be deducted from the above royalty.

WALLER GOLD MINE.—In answer to a correspondent in your Journal of July 19, who signs himself "A Shareholder," I beg to inform him that the company, which he speaks of, was composed of Sir Thomas Roberts and Mr. E. Neave's Hudson, arrived in Virginia early in July, and the latter, as soon as he could get the creditors informed, informed them that when he left London the company had no idea that their debts in Virginia exceeded \$10,000 (2000l.), but, to the surprise of Sir T. Roberts and himself, they found them to be double that, or \$20,000. He, therefore, offered to compound with them, by paying 50c. to the dollar; this offer the creditors unanimously rejected, and treated him rather roughly, owing to former promises he had made them. Upon which he left the country, and has not since been heard of. Since then Sir T. Roberts has had an interview with most of the creditors, but succeeded no better than his colleagues; in fact, he has been since very busy in trying to get the creditors to agree that the law will finally have to settle the difficulties. The present condition of the mine, therefore, is that it is \$20,000 in debt, with interest at 6 per cent., and law expenses; and is, moreover, in the hands of commissioners. The mine has not been in operation since last May, when the people, despairing of getting their money, took their "hands" away, and some little time after the County Court appointed two commissioners to take charge of the entire property, in whose hands it now is. It is supposed that the creditors would have been empowered, but for a recent act of the company's agent, who went to the Court and made oath that he had no right to the property for the company, after informing the people by circular, on his arrival, that he was invested with that right. This exasperated them, and has made them the more difficult to settle with. I am glad to see that Mr. Even Hopkins has given the Chancery a chance to speak for itself. I am inclined to think, if Mr. Hopkins pursues his enquiries into this concern he will find out things that will astonish him; if Mr. Hopkins wishes to obtain information respecting it, he can have it by addressing me a few lines. I enclose my address.—A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES OF TIN AND COAL IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. George Ford, in a letter to Messrs. Clarke, gold brokers, of Melbourne, communicates some particulars of an important mineral discovery which had been made at Taradale, near Clarendon. The mineral associated with the sample of Taradale gold dust is stream tin. It differs in aspect from that of the Ovens district, being less water-worn; indeed, in many of the pieces the crystalline form is distinct, and some of the facts retain a high reflective brilliancy. It may be observed that this ore is deposited in its proximity to the granite. Should further enquiry show that our granites are mostly tin-bearing, and that such deposits are prevalent throughout the country, such a discovery would prove of the greatest importance to the colony.

Intelligence had also reached Melbourne, on July 28, that a coal field had been discovered on the shores of the bay, a few miles from Melbourne, on a spot exhibiting the usual accompaniments of an extensive coal district. Measures had been taken to set at rest this important matter, which, if substantiated, will supply many an urgent want of the colony.

A nefarious trick of mixing gold with inferior metals had been detected, but not until some purchasers had suffered considerable loss thereby. The extent of the adulteration was to the amount of 25s. per oz. The heavy rains and storms had materially affected the diggers' operations during the month of July, but the rapid extension of quartz crushing maintained a fair average supply. Several valuable nuggets of solid gold had also been met with in the alluvial diggings, to the value of 1000l. each and upwards.

The Oriental Bank Corporation have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1856.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Foxdale	600	\$9,062 10 0
Miner	651	9,038 11 5
East Wheel Rose	637	8,817 11 5
Liaburne	632	8,402 3 11
Wheal Mary Ann	335	7,010 5 0
Wheal Trelawny	292	5,049 8 6
Wheal Wrey Consols	280	4,705 17 6
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	410	4,648 15 0
Laxey	300	4,390 8 4
Maesfryn	250	4,019 0 0
Cwmystwith	293	3,914 4 2
East Daren	241	3,797 1 3
Goginan	157	2,582 10 1
Vale of Towy	239	2,528 17 0
Trevelth	80	2,420 7 6
Evam	170	2,417 5 3
Welsa Potol	120	2,192 10 0
Westminster	180	1,941 5 0
Herodspot	130	1,904 6 0
South Garris	107	1,815 15 0
Round Hill	117	1,809 10 6
Tamar	85	1,530 6 2
Bwlch Consols	130	1,356 0 0
South Tamar	100	1,306 0 0
Newdunns	100	1,303 0 0
Drylife	100	1,313 13 0
Exmouth and Adams	92	1,232 10 3
Iberian Mining Company	69	1,122 19 4
Aberdovey	77	1,023 6 0
Prince of Wales	80	1,017 10 0
Cefn Brynno	70	933 14 0
Drigflth	68	924 11 10
Ryfnord Hall	60	719 10 0
Park	60	714 9 0
Kewst	61	708 14 6
Bodelwyddan	50	777 0 6
Daren	45	777 0 0
Great Wheel Badden	67	767 6 0
East Wheel Falmouth	33	735 18 0
Brynnydd	52	683 13 11
Wheal Ludcott	32	673 12 0
Dryflth	40	646 0 0
Tynall	40	627 16 0
Nether Herth	40	563 0 0
Eaglebrook	50	561 5 0
Llanerchyr-Aur	41	550 10 6
Cubert United	31	520 4 0
Nantes and Penrhyn	40	507 10 0
Merilyn	40	500 15 0
Harward United	37	499 17 6
Cwm Eryn	36	449 1 5
Swanpool	35	449 9 0
Eggar Mwyn	35	420 0 0
Nant-y-Creia	29	371 4 0
Cairnmore	29	368 6 0
Speedwell	30	364 3 6
Pant-y-wyn	39	399 14 7
Boiling Well	11	344 10 3
Dale Mine (Wentlow)	26	335 14 0
East Black Craig	26	336 1 3
Wheal Frank Mills	26	332 5 0
Budnick Consols	13	286 13 0
Byntall	21	236 9 9
Tea Side	20	282 7 6
Rhowydol	22	269 15 0
Pontnewydd	19	268 7 6
Abey Consols	20	216 0 0
Penrynobla	20	203 12 0
Talacra	12	162 12 0
Gorn	13	150 7 0
Maesfryn	11	149 7 6
Ivybridge	12	136 0 0
Custia Llys	9	132 5 6
Garreg	5	70 0 0
Highwell Level	5	68 2 0
Orsed	5	65 0 0
Total	3855	\$126,251 1 11

BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Miners	1734	\$ 634 7 6
Liaburne	95	37 6 8
Cefn Brynno	38	131 10 0

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1856.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Amount.
Par Consols	123 4 1 7	\$9336 3 4
Great Wheal Vor	116 10 0 0	8300 15 5
Polbarn	94 17 19	6896 10 6
Dolcoath	80 0 0	5882 2 3
Balkewood	70 0 0	5267 9 9
Wheal Owles	65 0 0	4658 10 5
Porkellins United	69 0 0	4626 14 0
Drake Walls	58 0 12 2	4136 13 3
Providence	62 0 0	4336 15 10
Wheal Kitty, St. Agnes	38 5 0 0	4142 4 2
Pent-an-dra United	32 0 0	3838 8 2
Wheal Margaret	50 0 0	3539 0 0
Tinorot	50 0 0	3332 13 11
Great Pulgoth	46 10 2 1	3334 4 0
Wendron Consols	41 0 0	2945 18 8
St. Austell Consols	31 0 0	2235 15 0
Great Hewas	30 5 0 0	2089 17 9
Trefoil	25 0 0	1711 13 10
Millpool	21 0 0	1702 8 10
Wheal Towan	20 2 3	1533 8 10
Boseman	18 0 0	1508 18 0
Carnyorth	19 0 0	1377 18 6
Leeds and St. Aubyn	16 0 0	1197 2 0
Cundarrow	20 0 0	1187 16 5
Lewis	15 0 0	968 12 2
Wheal Sidney	8 0 0	606 5 0
Wheal Enys	10 10 0	672 7 3
Cubert United	8 13 1 3	542 4 2
Spernans Consols	7 2 3 0	510 1 0
Great Beam	5 0 0	487 0 0
Sithney Wheal Buller	5 0 0	330 12 6
Calstock United	5 10 0	381 6 1
Yeoland Consols	4 10 0	331 0 0
Union	3 17 2 0	320 11 1
Birch Tor and Viller	5 0 0	287 8 0
Wheal Trenwith	4 0 0	248 1 0
Wheal Friendship	3 0 0	213 5 0
Wheal Arthur	3 0 0	205 15 0
West Wheal Jan	3 0 0	208 15 6
Clijah and Wentworth	2 0 0	150 0 0
West Wheal Virgin	2 0 0	142 13 0
East Wheal Vor	1 5 0 0	81 16 9
West Polbarn	1 0 0	27 11 0
Total	1330 10 3 22	\$96,440 8 11

LITERARY NOTICE.

Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography. By

Prof. D. T. ANSTED. London: Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.

The second edition of this highly interesting work has just been issued, and the alterations which have been made since the publication of the first edition tend greatly to enhance its value as an elementary treatise. Certain portions which appeared rather too elaborate have been abbreviated, whilst others have been rendered more interesting. The subjects are now treated with more equality, and by the modifications much more useful information may be obtained in the same period of study. The former method of arranging the mineralogical part has been carefully preserved, yet various additions and abbreviations better adapt it for the geological student. The chapter in which quarrying, streaming, and mining for stratified minerals is treated is worthy of the highest praise, an excellent general view of the subject being given in a concise and comprehensive manner. In this section, with reference to gold washing, the author observes that the methods adopted on a large scale to separate gold from such alluvial soils as contain a sensible proportion of the metal, vary according to local circumstances and the tools at hand. With regard to the streaming, he states that stream works in England are confined to the ore of tin which, from their great specific gravity, are readily separated by the action of running water from the lighter sands and gravel with which they are associated. The ores of tin worked in the island of Banca, in the Eastern Archipelago, are entirely obtained in this way, and the quantity of ore brought down by the mountain torrents may be imagined, when it is mentioned that as much as 3500 tons of tin have been exported annually from that island alone. We do not quote these extracts as facts not generally known to scientific readers, but merely to give an idea of the character of the book; and we think that an impartial reading will afford convincing proof that the author has well accomplished his task—that of furnishing a work adapted for students. He has clearly shown himself to be a competent instructor, by the easy manner in which he descends to the supposed capabilities of the students in whose hands the treatise is likely to be placed, abandoning a system which is too frequently adopted of writing, not for the instruction of their readers, but in the endeavour to inspire the public with the idea that they are wiser than their fellow-countrymen, and, however, showing not only a want of knowledge of the subject on which they write, but their total incompetency for the task they have undertaken. Mr. Ansted's work cannot, we believe, fail to be appreciated, as giving the student an opportunity of easily acquiring a large amount of useful knowledge upon the interesting subjects on which it treats.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—Capt. E. Williams reports that the western level is looking well, and yielding some very good bunches of ore. No. 1 stop is worth 8 dwts., No. 2, 14 dwts., No. 3, 15 dwts. per fm. No. 4 is looking poor at present. The cross-cut to the south, in the 14, is looking well, and worth 8 dwts. per fm. I have stopped the cross-cut to the south in No. 1 stop. The stop in the back of the eastern level is looking better, and will yield 15 dwts. of ore per fm., from its present appearance. The men are getting on well in sinking the winze through the old mine, and the dressing operations are progressing steadily.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, Oct. 27: Field's engine shaftmen are opening part of the pit in the 150 fm. level, preparatory to getting the skip to draw in this level. The lode in the 140 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore from 30l. to 40l. per fm., the ore course being about 2 ft. wide. The lode in the 120 fm. level, west of this shaft, is from 2 to 3 feet wide, per fm. The north lode, in the 100, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore from 80l. to 90l. per fm.; this is for the whole breadth, which is about 12 ft. wide; we shall now commence to drive east on the south part of the lode here. In driving east on the south lode, in this level, we have just intersected a cross lode, which has disordered the lode, and is at present unproductive. The north lode, in the 90, east of this shaft, is worth for copper 30l. per fm.; this lode, in same level, west of winze, is worth for copper ore from 80l. to 90l. per fm. The south lode, in the slopes below the 50, east of this shaft, is just as reported last, it being set to eight men on tribute, at 1s. 2d. in 17. All other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Oct. 29: There is no alteration in the 130 fm. level; the lode in the 115 west has improved within the past week, being now 6 ft. wide, and will yield from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 115 east will turn out 7 tons of ore per fm., and the stopes in the bottom of this level from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. Jackson's stopes in the 103 will yield 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 80 east has just the same appearance as reported last week. The lode in the 47 east is looking very kindly. In the 35 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of an improved character, and will now yield 2 tons of good ore per fm.

BELEDERG (Mayo).—B. Tabb: The lode in the adit end, driving west, is producing stones of grey and yellow copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the adit level is composed of hard quartz, strongly mixed with yellow ore; from present appearances I think the lode will soon improve; water increasing. The lode at the new shaft continues to improve; the south part of it is producing fine stones of copper ore, and a branch has just been discovered at the shaft running into the main lode. I think we have a very valuable property here.

BENDERG (Mayo).—Capt. Tozer, Oct. 25: The engine-shaft has been sunk 3 ft.; the ground has most improved for sinking. There are two promising lodes at this shaft, which appears to be coming together as they go down. The winze has been sunk 4 feet this week, and there is but little water in it.

BODCOL.—P. Evans, Oct. 25: We have not holed the 10 to the winze as yet; the winze not being as deep as the level, we have to rise to meet it 10 or 12 feet.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Oct. 25: In the 60, driving to cut the south part, no lode cut as yet; ground favourable, and much water flowing from the cross-cut. In the 50, driving east of the winze-shaft, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 20 ft. wide, yielding some very fine stones of copper and lead ore; this end has every appearance of being in a piece of ore ground. In the 40, driving west, we are cross-cutting through the lode to meet the south part of the lode; the ground is very good, and we have about 6 to 9 feet to cut the lode. In the 30, driving east, the lode in this end is 18 to 20 ft. wide, yielding some good quality copper ore, and 1 ton of lead per fm.; this end is 45 ft. east of the winze-shaft, and for the last 18 fathoms in driving it is exposed in good tribute ground, yielding more lead than copper ore. In the 20, driving north, to cut the north part of the lode and the winze-shaft, in this end, we have met with rich lodes of copper, of very little value. We have not met the lode as yet, nor have we driven far enough to hole to the shaft, having 2 tons to hole. In the 10, driving west of the old shaft, the lode is small and unproductive, and the ground is not to be relied on. In the winze sinking below the adit, on the north lode, the lode is yielding spots of copper ore. In the new shaft sinking below the adit, which is 16 ft. deep, the ground is favourable, and has a kindly appearance. In the next week we purpose putting up a driving shaft to draw the shaft, and cut a pit at 20 ft. below surface. In the whole adit, driving north, we have cut several bunches of malachite and azurite, and a few stones of copper ore. We have also cut a small quantity of lead ore, which will be completed this week, and we shall be in a position shortly to try on trials on the main east and west lode, which is of a very promising character, and 3 ft. wide. Upwards of 20 tons will be ready for sampling for the next sale.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godder, Oct. 30: We have commenced driving west in the 12, where the lode is at least 5 feet wide, with a well-defined footwall, and a southerly dip of 6 inches in 6 ft.; it is very promising in appearance, composed of kyllas, feldspar, gossan, quartz, and capel, with good spots of grey and yellow copper ore. We are still carrying on the shaft, and sinking the trial pits, the lode now seen in the trial-pits looks exceedingly promising, and we certainly ought to be driving more ends than we are present.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Jones, Oct. 29: The only alteration we have here is a further improvement in the 17 of No. 2 shaft, which is tending out additional quantities of ore. I have set a bargain to fresh men to raise ore, and still want hands for washing.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, Oct. 29: The 40 east, on Woodland's vein, continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fm. A pump is down 4 ft. below the 12m. to the west of the present forecast, in good ore, yielding more than 1 ton per fm. We are just about commencing to rise from the present forecast, on Millwren vein, in the 45, to communicate with the day level, and which will be a good trial for ore. The driving south on Matthew's vein, from the same level, continues to yield more ore in the pit, and the men will pay for working, and is an excellent cross-cut in whole ground for parallel with the Millwren vein. The shaft, with the shaft, will be completed this week, and we shall be in a position shortly to try on trials on the main east and west lode, which is of a very promising character, and 3 ft. wide. Upwards of 20 tons will be ready for sampling for the next sale.

BRYNAIL.—J. Roach, Oct. 30: The new lode in the 10 east is small; it must improve, there is no doubt about it. The stopes in the back of the 20 are still looking well; at this time the eastern part of the ground is worth 20s. per fm. The lode in the shallow level driving west of the rise is 3 ft. wide, composed of sulphate and carbonate of barites, accompanied with solid stones of ore, which yield 8 or 9 dwts. per fm. The rise from the 10, to meet the shallow level, contains various strings and stones of ore; in this part of the mine I fully expect we shall open some good ore ground. The rise 15 ft. west of the above is producing bunches of ore 3 or 4 lbs. weight each; I hope to get a good result at this point. The cross-cut north in the 20 have been started. The dressing department is going on well.

CAMBERNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Oct. 28: In the 20 west, on the camter, the lode is 1 foot wide, with stones of ore. In the 10 west on this, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. I think the sampling to-morrow will be about 50 tons of tolerably good ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Oct. 30: We are making good progress in clearing up the tunneling shaft, and hope to see the bottom about the latter part of next week. We expect the workings from West and South in a few days. In the 38 cross-cut, driving north, we have cut through a bunch of 6 inches wide, composed of iron and small spots of ore. We intend to open it as soon as possible, to prove it out of the influence of the cross-course.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPECT.—W. Williams, Oct. 30: Williams's shaft is producing at present better stones of tin than

with only occasional stones of ore. I deem it right to put this ground through, as we have only about 3 yards to accomplish it, which will much add to ventilate this part of the mine. The weather of late being everything we could wish for has enabled us to proceed satisfactorily with all surface operations.

DAREN.—Capt. J. Humphreys states that they have broken a bunch of ore in Francis's level, and should it continue as at present, it will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm. The end of Oliver's level is poor—at present dry and hard—the lode full of spar and muddle. The tribute pitches are all in a fair way of working, and the men are satisfied, the ore turning out as well as they can expect.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, Oct. 29: The lode in the end driving east on north lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, prlan, and copper ore. The lode in the back of the 30 ft. level is worth 4 tons of ore, or 300, per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30 ft. level, west of cross-cut, will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the level of the rise, will turn out 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 70 ft. level, west of cross-cut, will turn out 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 60 ft. level will turn out 1½ ton of ore per fm.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Capt. J. Lord, Oct. 29: We have commenced the cross-cuts north and south in the 40, driving south by six men, at 4½, 10a, per fm.; north by four men, at 3½, per fathom: the ground in these cross-cuts is of a very congenial nature for the production of copper. The south cross-cut is letting out a quantity of water—an indication of a large lode ahead. This I feel anxious to get at, and every effort is being made to arrive at the point.

DEVON WHEAL BUTLER.—W. Neill, Oct. 30: In the 41 cross-cut we have driven through the south lode, which contains flookan, but are still of opinion that the productive part is still further west, and are continuing in very favourable ground. In the 32, driving west, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the stone in the back of this level is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the same level, driving east, has a very promising appearance, 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 20 ft. level, east of the cross-course, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work. In the stone in the bottom of the same level, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, Oct. 25: The appearance of the lode in the adit level is much the same as for some time past. The lode in the shaft is improving in appearance and size. We have stopped the dressing, as you requested, and will send the ore to Aberystwyth as soon as we can.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Oct. 24: At Matthews's shaft, the men are down for a 90 ft. level, but we propose sinking further, as we have a greater height of backs, and not open levels so frequently, which, in this time, is attended with less cost. The 80, east of Matthews's, is progressing fairly, and the branches producing occasional good stones of tin; the stone in the back of this level are yielding a fair quantity of work. The stone in the back of the 80 west are producing good work. The branches in the 70 are moderately productive, and so are the stones in the back of the same. In the 60 the branches are of a more productive character; the stones in the back of the same are producing coarse work; the same remarks are applicable to the stones in the back of the 30. We have not discovered any new lode as yet in the 60 cross-cut south, although at times there are favourable changes in the cross-course, which leads us to expect some important results. We intend next week to commence the cross-cut north in the 70 on a favourable cross-course, with a view of intersecting the lodes in that direction, on which we shall have upwards of 110 fms. of backs; and, as it is somewhat about the junction of granite and killas, it is but fair to make a trial in that direction: the expense of a cross-cut would not exceed 25s. per fm. to commence with. The engineer has fixed the cylinder, and is actively engaged in fixing other work. We have had to remove the old shaft, tackle, and pulley-stands from footway-shaft to the machine wheel, as to have a sufficient height for the bob, &c., over the shaft, which has occupied nearly all the week. We are progressing fairly with the drawing and crushing, although this important work is confined to Matthews's shaft; only at two or three points are the prospects improved.

DYFFRYN CASTELL.—F. Evans, Oct. 25: There is no alteration in the appearance of the lode in the new shaft since my last; having had dry weather lately, there is not much water in it, and the men are sinking pretty fast.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—J. Smitham, Oct. 25: Last Thursday, when in the 12, west of shaft, the men had discovered the foot of an old piece of wood, I took a pick and struck the ground near it one blow, when the water burst on us, and put out all our candles and made us run for the shaft as quickly as possible; the flow of water lasted about 15 minutes, during which time it filled all the 43 ft. level and 3 fms. of the shaft, but without doing any injury to the mine in any way. The end is holed into the winze, and it appears that the black stone about this place has made a splice, because there is a black stone in each side of the winze. The winze is sunk in the lode, which is about 4 to 5 ft. wide, with a strong mixture of lead; we cannot say whether this winze is sunk below our level or not until the stuff is cleared, which will take about two or three days more; from the appearance of this winze I am inclined to think there is a level driven west from it somewhere about the same level, or the ground is worked away. The ground at the top of the winze we have discovered appears to be all worked away, but all the ground from the back of our level up to the bottom of the shaft appears to be standing whole, and strongly mixed with lead. One of the pitches in the adit level has improved a little for lead this week. There is no alteration worthy of notice in any of our other tribute pitches since I wrote last.

EAST BORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, Oct. 30: The engine-shaft is now down nearly 8 fms., the lode in which is all the size of the shaft, and has no sign of the south footwall; it is composed of fine gossan, capel, quartz, prlan, and muddle, with occasional spots of black copper ore. The water at this time is easy for pumping. The nature of the ground will now admit of doing away with a great portion of timber, compared with the quantity previously used. I believe, if this lode is properly developed, it cannot fail to turn out profitably productive.

EAST TOLGUS.—Oct. 25: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 34 ft. level, is a little harder for sinking than when last reported. The lode in the 34 ft. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is 10 inches wide, producing good stones of ore, and looking more kindly than when last reported. The lode in the same level, driving east, is still small and unproductive, but there is a pretty deal of water issuing from the north side of the level, which induced me to think that we have a part of the lode standing (and not seen) to the north of the level, and I have put the men to drive north to prove it. The lode in the 22 ft. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is 16 inches wide, chiefly composed of muddle. The stone in the back of the 22 ft. level, east of the engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is yielding about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 14 ft. level, driving west from the engine-shaft, on the counter lode, is 10 inches wide, consisting of peach, prlan, and muddle, and the ground easy for sinking. The lode in the flat-roof shaft, sinking below the 20 ft. level, on North Balleis lode, is 10 inches wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft (10 ft.), a very promising lode. The lode in the 20 fathom level, driving west of flat-roof shaft, on North Balleis lode, is 18 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and kindly in appearance for improving. The lode in the same level, driving east, from the flat-roof shaft, is 2 feet wide, but is not so good as when last reported; now yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and promising further improvement. We shall draw up the top lift at the engine-shaft on Monday next, and then discharge the water from the mine through the new adit.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Oct. 23: I am sorry I have nothing good to report as to the prospects of the mine; there is no improvement since last reported. I should say, suspend the 85 at once, as there is no chance of meeting with anything at that point; the 100 is in my opinion, as the 100 is driven east of the 85, and the 60 driven above, and nothing met with, those two points have proved this place of ground. If, in driving the 66 east of Homersham's shaft, we should meet with ore, that shaft could be sunk for less by 500 ft., than the 85 can be driven to it. Sink Homersham's shaft to the 66, and then suspend the sinking until the 66 is driven east, so as to prove whether or not the ore continues down below the 55, and if it should continue to go down, Homersham's shaft can be sunk with all speed, but not before this time is done; and I shall do little or nothing in the mean time in driving the 55. The 45 appears to be produced more ore, and the 30 is driven east of the 45, and setting and pay-day—I shall not set the 35 until further orders. If Homersham's shaft should be sunk to the 66 before the end is forth, we can take the sumpmen and put them to drive the 66, suspending the 85 and the 55, and Homersham's being sunk to the 66, the stuff can be trammed and filled by one man and a lander three days a week, so this will save the greater part of the expense, and prove the mine equally as quick, and the saving in timber will be very great. There is only one chance, and that is to drive to the junction of the elvan; this is the point where the ore ground is in the 55, and is about 16 fms. east of Homersham's shaft. Capt. Cook was underground yesterday for Mr. Nicholls, of Tavistock.

GAWTON.—J. Hamby, J. Tretheway, Oct. 23: We shall be in a position on Saturday to set the stones in the back of the 24, and also in the back of the 36, and the engine-shaft to sink, as the winze and rise will be beaten through by this time to give us good air through the mine. By this process we discontinue the six men sinking and the six men rising, and put this number to stop away the ore from the 24 and 36. We shall then increase six by driving the 36 and six at the shaft, so that our increase of hands will be 12. Those at the shaft will be preparing the first month by cutting a trip-lift and tram-road preparatory to sinking.

GELLIRHEIRON.—Capt. J. Jones reports that he has this week sent off 20 tons of ore, which appears to be of fair quality. The dressing is going on encouragingly, and he has every reason to believe, at the estimate of producing the clean ore at 6½, 10a, per ton. In my opinion, as the 30 is driven east of the 45, and setting and pay-day—I shall not set the 35 until further orders. If Homersham's shaft should be sunk to the 66 before the end is forth, we can take the sumpmen and put them to drive the 66, suspending the 85 and the 55, and Homersham's being sunk to the 66, the stuff can be trammed and filled by one man and a lander three days a week, so this will save the greater part of the expense, and prove the mine equally as quick, and the saving in timber will be very great. There is only one chance, and that is to drive to the junction of the elvan; this is the point where the ore ground is in the 55, and is about 16 fms. east of Homersham's shaft. Capt. Cook was underground yesterday for Mr. Nicholls, of Tavistock.

GERNICK.—Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, Oct. 24: The 36 and 42 from surface are driven east from the flat-roof shaft just so far as the engine shaft, which is sunk only 22 fms. deep. Short branches, or rather perpendicular mores of ore, were met with in the 26 and 42 for the first 14 fms. east from flat-roof shaft; for the latter 10 fms., in each level, the lode is very small and of no value. The 52, which is the deepest part of the mine, is driven east of flat-roof shaft 14 fms., passing entirely through the mores of ore; at this, the deepest level, there is a great falling off in the length of the bunches, and in the size and value of the lode; some good ore was met with which, I consider to be an indication that the lode here, and at greater depths at this place, is worthless for copper; the tin is so very little that it is not worthy of notice to work for. A lode, which I consider to be a continuation of the lode above described, has recently been seen at a cross-cut 8 fms. from surface, some 50 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and runs wholly in the killas; the lode is well defined, but small and unproductive, offering no very strong inducements to spend much money in making trial of the lode in the killas; if a trial is made the most effective plan is that of driving the 36 through the granite, the distance is probably not more than 15 fms., which might be done in six months. The south lode is worked 10 fms. in length, and about 11 fms. in depth, mostly by a former company; the old workings have been fully drained and cleared during the present summer, and the tin ground worked to such an extent as to have yielded some good tin; the tin is found in three branches, spread over a width of about 12 ft., and so far as worked up to this time, most of the tin has been raised, while the branches are passing through granite and elvan course, which apparently intersects the branches at an angle of about 25 or 30°. I think this part of the mine is worthy of some further trial; the trial I should recommend first is that of ascertaining whether the tin value is confined to the granite course, or extends far in length into the killas; if the latter is found to be the fact, I don't recommend a flat-roof to be driven east from the engine, and a lift of pumps and a sinking deeper. It, however, so the value can be found far beyond the limits of the granite course, the length (10 fms.) is too short to make much of, unless in all the branches fall together, forming one very rich lode. The two southern branches appear to be meeting each other in depth, but the north one keeps the usual distance. I cannot say that a perfectly satisfactory trial will be made of the mine, unless the 36 is driven into the killas, and the south lode be proved more fully. If you resolve to drive the 36 to the killas, I would, at the same time, work a flat-roof to try the south lode. I do not consider the prospects to be by any means bright. The character of the granite

of the killas is not of the first class, yet I do not feel at liberty to recommend the mine to be closed until the above trials have been made.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 29: Nothing has been done in the 70 in the past week. We have put the steam-winch to work, and hope to clear out the levels in a few days. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 ft. level is 3 feet wide, producing 5 tons of copper ore per fm.

GREAT WEST BORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Oct. 30: The north side of the lode at the shaft is taken down, and is composed of very fine capel, muddle, and quartz, spotted with ore. The men are now engaged cutting bob-plat, with which fixing the lift will occupy four weeks, and on its accomplishment sinking will be resumed on the course of the lode.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Beaglehole, W. Arthur, Oct. 26: The lode in the 180, east of Painter's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, composed principally of flookan and spar; set to cross-cut north, to intersect the north part, at 8½, per fathom. The lode in the 180 west is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore; set to drive at 8½, per fathom. We have 7 fms. 1 ft. to drive to communicate with the winze sunk below the 170, which is down 10 fms., at the bottom of which we have commenced driving east and west, so as to get under Copper House shaft as early as possible; set to drive at 5½, 10a, per fm. The lode in the 170, west of the latter shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The stones in the back of this level are worth 15s. per fm.; set at 1½, per fm. The winze sinking below the 160 is down 7 fms. 4 ft., which is suspended in consequence of an overflow of water; this winze is 4½ fms. beyond the 170 end. The men will commence stopping west of this winze, where the lode is wide with fully 300, per fm.; set at 4½, 10a, per fm. The lode in the 160 west is 3½ ft. wide, producing 10s. per fm. More lode still remains south, which we shall take down when the end is a little further advanced; this level has been driven 17 fms. 3 ft., through an excellent course of ore, 7 fms. of which have been driven in the past month, worth on an average fully 40s. per fm. We hope to communicate the rise in the back of this level (160) with the 145 in three or four days, when we shall commence stopping west of the same, at 3½, per fm. The stones east of the rise are worth 30s. per fm.; set at 3½, 10a, per fm. The lode in the 145 ft. level west is much improved, being now 2½ feet wide, worth 16s. per fm., and has every appearance of a further improvement; set at 4½, 10a, per fm. The lode in the 125, east of Falmouth shaft, is 15 in. wide, poor; set at 4½, 10a, per fm. The lode in the 130 west, on Alfred Consols lode, is producing ½ ton of ore per fm.; set at 8½, per fm. On the whole, the prospects of this mine are much improved since last report.

GREAT WHEAL BADDEN.—J. Jenkins, Oct. 28: The 61 ft. level is progressing with all speed; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fm., and a great quantity of water flowing from the bottom of the end. The stones and winze in the bottom of the 51 are turning out about 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; the winze is now down about 3½ fms.; we hope to communicate to the 61 some time in the coming week, when we intend stopping the back of it. In the 51 west the lode is 18 in. wide, rather poor at present. In the 30 east the lode is 9 in. wide, producing some saving work for lead. The tribute pitches, and all other parts of the mine, are much as usual.

GREAT WHEAL YOR.—M. W. Martyn: Crease's shaftmen have removed the old timber and stuff from the pillars at the 144 and 164, put in four of the 144. Tre-lawny's shaftmen have been working in the quantity of stuff found in the shaft at the 164 and 174, and sent away the drop-lift to the 174. The water at Crease's shaft is now drained to the 178—Main Lode: No. 105, Boulder shaft is made complete to draw the skip from the 133, and now preparing the shaft for the rails and guides to go to the 174. No. 140, The 115, west of Woolf's cross-course; from what can be seen, we think it to be a large strong lode, with stones of tin, and from the strength of the water issuing from it we expect a better lode is near at hand. No. 115, The east end of Bluebarrow shaft, is cleared 3 fms.; the object in this is to take up the water at this level from the lode intersected by the cross-cut north; and that in Bluebarrow shaft, which we intend to drain to bottom as early as possible, and deliver the same to the main adit. From information that we can place reliance on, the shaft is 13 fms. below the adit; and Treueman's lode, which is said to be intersected in the present bottom, with a good leader of tin in the lode, will be drained in order to see it. Treueman's Lode. No. 45, The 30, east of Culm shaft, lode large, and of about the same value as last reported.—Wheal Metal: No. 55, The 80, east of engine-shaft, lode improved, and now worth 100s. per fm. No. 134, The stone west of rise, west of shaft, in back of 80, lode worth 40s. per fm. No. 123, The stone east of rise, west of shaft, in back of 80, lode worth 30s. per fm. No. 115, The stone in bottom of 70, west of winze, lode worth 20s. per fathom. No. 2, The 60, west, lode worth 20s. per fm.—Schneider's Lode: No. 103, The 70, west of cross-cut, lode 4 ft. wide, and rich for tin. No. 116, The stone, west of cross-cut, over the 70, lode worth 60s. per fm. No. 144, The stone bottom of 70, west of cross-cut, lode worth 70s. per fm. No. 136, The stone, east of cross-cut, lode worth 30s. per fathom. No. 137, The stone, east of 136, lode worth 20s. per fm. No. 138, The stone, west of cross-cut, in bottom of 70, lode worth 60s. per fathom.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. B. Lightoller, Oct. 30: In squaring down the western end of Wepre shaft, 3 fms. below the 22, we came into a cross-course, on Tuesday last, and in the end we are sinking a little, and in the present bottom, we expect to be of great assistance to us in cross-cutting the ground north and south of the shaft, and also in our returns. The ground over the 30, on south Grainger's vein, is not yielding so much ore as it has of late.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Oct. 29: The lode at Morris's shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing a little ore in places, but not enough to value, and the ground very troublesome to work. The lode in Doidge's winze is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, at present poor. The lode in the 75 east is large, carrying a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 55 east no lode has been taken down during the past week. In the cross-cuts north and south at Hitehins's shaft the ground is strongly mineralised, but as yet no lode is out. We purpose sampling on Friday, Oct. 31, about 300 tons of average quality copper ore.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west the lode has been taken down; it is not quite so large as the 145 east, now producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom—worth 8s. per ton; in the stone in the back of this level the lode will produce over 1½ ton per fm.—worth 8s. per ton. In driving east at this level, through the lead lode, the end is in a horse of killas formed between the east and west parts of the lode. The lode in the end west, on the north lode, maintains its size, and is in congenial ground for copper, but is not yet producing any ore to value. The lode in the 145 east is much the same as last reported, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 9s. per ton. The lode in the stone in the back of this level is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 9s. per ton. In the 132, east of the diagonal, no improvement has yet taken place. In the 132, west of the diagonal, the lode is yielded into branches, all of which are producing ore; the stones in the back of this level will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 5s. per ton. In the 120 west, the driving of which was resumed last week, there is no change to notice. In the 124, west of Wall's, the lode is improving; the branches of ore appear to be uniting, and will now produce 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8s. per ton. The cross-cuts north and south, at the 169 ft. level, will most probably be communicated next month.

KELLY BRAY.—Silas James, Oct. 27: The lode in the bottom of engine-shaft is still looking well; we broke down a small portion of it on Friday night, and found it is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, yielding good work, and likely to improve; by the end of the week, I hope to have it discovered. It, being the present bottom, when I expect to be in a position to give you some interesting account of it; the lode at present holds out great promise. The 90 end east is not looking quite so productive as it has been for some time past. All other parts of the mine are much as usual. We hope to sample, on the 31st inst., upwards of 100 tons of ore.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, October 27: The lode in the Salt level rise is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 20 ft. level north drift the lode will produce 6 cwt.; No. 1, stone, 12 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; No. 3, 8 cwt.; and No. 4, 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 30 south Graham's stone is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 40 north drift the lode will produce 10 cwt.; and the stone in the same level 15 cwt. of ore per fm. There are two stops in the 40 south, worth—No. 1, 6 cwt.; and No. 2, 13 cwt. of ore per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Oct. 29: The lode at Moyle's shaft is very much improved these last few days; as far as I can see, I fully believe it is worth 1 ton per fm. The ore is better at the bottom part of the level than it is at the top, and no sign of any south wall. I have been underground this morning, and it is certainly the best course of ore ever seen in this mine. The 10 end is showing signs of a course of ore. Goss's shaft is daily improving for ore.

—W. Goss, Oct. 30: The lode in Moyle's shaft is looking all that can be desired; it is over 7 feet wide, and I do not see any signs of any south wall; it certainly is the best feature that has at any time been seen in the mine. Goss's shaft is without change; the gossan continues much the same. Our stone is very much improved, and the 10 and adit ends looking better: 60 tons will be sampled to-morrow.

LEWIS MALES.—T. Williams, Oct. 24: The mine underground is looking remarkably well. The 24 west is in a strong, wide, and good mixture of lead ore; the lode is better at the bottom part of the level than it is at the top. The stones in the back of the same, eastward of Oliver's winze, is looking well. The cross-cut to the north, under Oliver's winze, is in a very strong lode, composed of spar and jack, mixed with lead ore; but we are not through the lode yet. The stones eastward of Oliver's winze, in the back of the 14, is as last reported, but we have had a great improvement in the stones westward of the same; these stones are looking excellent, and yielding good ore stuff. We are also working in the 14 in several places on the main lode, east and west of the western shaft, and these stones are yielding splendid stuff. The lode in the 14, in the back of the 14, is as last reported, but we have had a great improvement in the stones westward of the winze, and of considerable length. We have a great deal of ore on our dressing-floors at present, and must increase our hands, as we are crushing day and night. We expect to sample 40 tons again next week.

MARK VALLEY.—J. R. Scobee, Oct. 25: The following is a summary of operations in this mine since April last:—The 30 ft. level has been driven in an easterly direction 8 fms., and intersected a part of Suram lode, since which we have driven north through it 3 fms. 5 ft., composed of capel, peach, muddle, and copper ore; the last 3 fms. have been good work, yielding 4½ tons per fm. of the latter, worth 14s. per fm. We have driven west in this level 29 fms. 11 in.; the ground has been chiefly granite formation, and favourable for driving. The 40 has been driven west through this level 67 fms. 4 ft. 2 in., the last 12 or 13 fms. have produced on an average 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the present end continues the same; the ground stopped in the side of this level is 22 fms. 8 in., which has yielded from 2 to 5 tons of ore per fm.; we have two stops in the back of this level, each producing about 4 tons of ore per fm. The stones in the bottom of the 65 and 39 are still producing their usual quantities of ore. The 80, at Fawcett's shaft, has been driven east 9 fms.; since this we have driven south 4 fms.; the ground in the present end is chiefly hard elvan. Solitary shaft has been sunk 15 fms. 1 ft. 4 in., principally in killas, and favourable, making the depth from surface 35 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.

MOLLAND.—T. Barrett, Oct. 29: The lode in the 20 east is 4 feet wide, carrying a good deal of ore, worth 10s. per fathom; the lode in the 10 west is 2 feet wide, however, is larger in the bottom of the end than in the back. There has not been much work done in the extreme end during the past week, the men having been stopping down some of the lode in the side, repairing the shaft, and other necessary work; set to two men, to drive 1 fm., at 5s. The lode in the 5 east is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of yellow and grey copper ore; set to four men, 2 fms., at 4s. 6s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work, worth 7s. 10s. per fathom. We have taken two men from the bottom end, and placed them with those in the winze, in order that it may be run as fast as possible; set to six men, 2 fathoms, at 6s. per fathom. All the landing has been set to two men, for one month, at 6s.

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 18: During the past month the north cross-cut, in the 45, has been driven 7 ft. 6 in., ground still very hard; we have set 1½ fm., at 35s. per fm., to eight men. The No. 2 lode, in the 25, is 28 fms. 4 ft. 5 in. from the shaft. The cross-cut in the 45 has been driven 25 fms. 0 ft. 9 in. The lode must have gone down with a very little, if any, underlie, which I consider rather favourable for mineral—in hard ground. The north cross-cut, in the 25, has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft.; ground rather sparry, and not so easy for driving; set 1 fm. to six men and one boy, at 9s. 10s. The east and west lode, in the 35, has been driven east

2 fms. 3 ft., and has a favourable change of ground, now of decomposed elvan; the lode is larger than it has been for some time past. The winze No. 2 has been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft., and communicated with the 35, in which the ground east and west of the winze has been set to six men, at 12s. in 14 ft. for tin. A pitch also been set in the back of the 25, to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 17 ft. The tributaries in both pitches are getting a fair quantity of tinstuff, of good quality.

NANT-AR-NELLE.—J. Thomas, Oct. 29: We are still continuing to drive the east level; I cannot say at present how high the lode is, as I have directed the men to drive by the side of it, because the ground is rather hard for driving. The men will complete fixing the air-pipes by next Tuesday; this will enable us to drive the level to cut the north and south lode, at which junction I am confident of a good result.

NANTOS AND PENRHILW.—M. Barbery, Oct. 27: In the 10 ft. level, east of Penrhilw, the ground is much harder for driving, and at present the lode is unproductive; in the level, driving west of shaft, the lode is yielding 5 or 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stones over this level will, on an average, yield 10 cwt. of ore per fm., for the sake of speed, we are now driving by the side of the lode in the deep adit cut, towards Bwlch Gwyn. In the rise over Eystumtan deep adit the lode at present is poor; our pitches are yielding about the usual quantity of ore, and we expect by the end of this week to commence sinking Penrhilw engine-shaft under the 10.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Oct. 25: We have got two or three small samples of ore from the end of the level; there is no doubt but the end will be productive again very soon. There is a decided improvement in the lode No. 2 west; it is yielding more than string is yielding more ore above the drift, as it gets nearer the side. No change to notice in the other workings. We shall commence the new level at Dodge on Monday next. The carrier has taken 5 tons of ore to Alston from the mine, and we expect to have 8 tons ready at the crusher next week.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Oct. 29: In the 32, east of Grace's shaft, the lode is worth 70s. per fm. In the rise in back of the 42 the lode is worth 40s. per fm. In the 72 the lode is worth 50s. per fm. No alteration to notice in any other parts of the mine. Our sampling to-day will be about 340 tons of rich quality ore.

NORTH BUTLER.—Wm. Thomas, Jun., Oct. 24: During the past fortnight the ground at the engine-shaft has been better for exploring, consequently we have succeeded in sinking 1 ft. below the 65. The lode in the present bottom maintains its usual size and appearance. We have to-day set the 65, to drive north towards Clifton's lode, at 5s. per fm.; and the same level to drive west to middle lode, at 5s. per fm. Also a bargain of 20 to remove the pent-house in the 50, east and divide the shaft from the 50 to the 65, and cut a plat at the 65. The cross-cut at Wheel Unity is harder, and letting out more water than hitherto; set at 12s. per fm. We think it advisable to suspend the 50 south from south lode, as the present end is near the boundary.

NORTH DOWNS.—John Prince, Oct. 25: The ground in Prince's engine-shaft is favourable for sinking on both sides of the cross-course, but the cross-course itself is hard and troublesome for taking down. No lode has been seen to the east of the cross-course during the week, but to the west of it is 2 ft., containing good ore work. The men have not sunk much ground this week, in consequence of having been engaged in bringing down the corners of the shaft under all-sterm. The lode in the 1½, east of Bennett's shaft, has been taken down; it is 30 in. wide, and worth 15s. per fm., ground hard but indications good. The lode in the rise behind the end is 2 ft. wide, worth from 15s. to 18s. per fm. We shall shortly commence cross-cutting in the adit level to cut this lode and extend a level on its course to come over the rise; the ground in the south cross-cut at this level is favourable for driving, but the ground in the north cross-cut, to the west of the engine-shaft, is hard and wet. At Peever, we have taken down some good tin work, and having completed Teague's shaft, and removed the horse-wheel midway from this to George's shaft, for the purpose of drawing with one winch from both shafts: we shall forthwith commence drawing the tinstuff, and prepare it for market.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Oct. 25: The lode in the 54, east of Eales's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1s. per fm. The lode in the 54, west of Mackean's, is 3 ft. wide, it is very promising lode. Eales's shaftmen will complete the plunger-lift next week, and then begin to sink the shaft under the 54. The lode in the winze is much the same. There is no other change.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Oct. 27: We had the lode again taken down in the shaft on Saturday, and from its improved character and promise the week before I waited till now, expecting to be able to report very good results; in this, however, I am disappointed to a certain extent. In the south end of the shaft, a fortnight ago, we cut some capital ore, with every indication to get better; but on Saturday we met with a romp, or range of spar, crossing the lode, and for the time being, I have no doubt, the ore in the south end is cut out; it appears to be a floor of spar, and as we sink the lode, we have the greatest reason to believe that the lode will be clear of it, and again have the ore. The middle of the shaft and the north end continue in a beautiful ground, about 2 ft. wide, constantly yielding solid lumps of ore, with a small rib on the hanging wall. There is not much alteration in the adit level driving north since my last; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, letting out plenty of water, but without ore. In the south adit level we have had an improvement since my report of Oct. 2; the lode has increased from 2 to 15 in. wide, with a beautiful gossan, and occasional lumps of rich ore, varying from 7 to 10 lbs. weight; this being quite new. In addition to this, the lode in the ground level is open, is very important, and will be watched with anxiety. The fine weather has allowed us to proceed well with the surface work. I hope to have the new 36-ft. wheel at work in four weeks' time.

NORTH TOWY.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 25: We have to-day set the north end to the 28 to be driven by six men; the lode is rather harder, but there is not sufficient done since I last wrote to report any alteration in the value. The lode in the winze below the 20, and a few feet before the 28 end, contains 7 cwt. of lead per fm., but the water is too powerful to continue the sinking at present, and the men are put to drive a cross-cut west in the 28 to cut the old lode.

NORTH WHEAL WREY.—J. Tree, Oct. 30: We are progressing very satisfactorily both with our surface and underground operations. The wheel-pit is getting on, and will be finished by Tuesday next in readiness for the wheel, which is on the mine, as the castings connected with it and most of the pitwork, we hope in about five weeks to be able to sink the wheel in motion. We have timber and iron in addition to the pit surface to the deep adit level, and have again set the shaft below the deep adit to nine men to cut down; put in timber, pitwork, footway, &c., and hope to make good progress in putting the shaft in order, so as to get down to the bottom, where we have a good lode; in the meantime, while our wheel is getting ready, we shall be able to keep the water with the winch-barrels, as the water is very little. The bob-pit is also set to clear out; as soon as this is done the masons will commence building it up. The lode in the deep adit end north is 6 feet wide, and at present producing 6 cwt. of silvered ore per fathom, and promising further improvement; whenever a splendid lode is struck, we are anticipated; and, judging from our prospects, when this lode is opened on at the next level we shall be in a position to make good returns.

ORKEHAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 30: The engine-shaft is sinking satisfactorily. The drawing-machine is in a forward state, and will be attached to the wheel, and set to work in the early part of next week.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—Oct. 25: We have intersected the south part of Wheel Bank lode in the adit level cross-cut, south of the new shaft, but we are sorry to say it is not so good in this place as I expected; it is about 6 in. wide, spotted with copper ore, but not enough to value; we have set to drive west on it, at 4s. 10s. per fm., by two men and two boys. The adit level cross-cut, south from this shaft, is set to drive at 5s. per fm., by two men and two boys. The flat lode in the adit level, west of Martin's shaft, is small in the present end of the level, but producing stones of ore; set to drive at 4s. 5s. per fm. We have set a pitch

With this week's Mining Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, containing—the Coal Trade—Anthracite Coal; Mineral Wealth of Chili; the Metal Trades; Colliery Operations—Special Rules; on the Stratification of Rocks; Practical Mining—English and Foreign Miners; Trial of Patent Causes—No. V.; Inspection of Coal Mines—No. II.; Atmospheric Apparatus for the Transmission of Signals; Purification of Iron; Iron-Works in America, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Oct. 31, 1856.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	BRASS (sheets).	p. lb.	10½d.-11½d.
Copper wire	11 11½-0 12	Wire	10½d.-11½d.	
ditto tubes	11 11½-0 13	Tubes	11½d.-12½d.	
Sheeting and bolts	0 10-0	QUICKSILVER	p. lb.	18 9d.
Bottoms (nom.)	0 10-0			
Old (Exchange)	0 10-0			
Best selected	107 10-0	Foreign	SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Tough cake	107 10-0	To arrive		27 10-0-28 0 0
Tin	107 10-0			
South American (nom.)	160 0-0	In sheets		33 0 0-
Bars, Welsh, in London	9 0-0-	English, blocks	138 0 0-	
ditto, to arrive	8 10-0-	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	139 0 0-	
Nail rods	9 10-0-	ditto, Refined	145 0 0-	
Stafford, in London	9 2-6-10 15 0	Banca	138 0 0-	
Bars ditto	9 2-6-10 15 0	Straits	137 0 0-	
Hoops ditto	10 5-0-11 10 0			
Sheets, single	11 5-0-13 0 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10-0-5 0 0			
Refined metal, ditto	5 10-0-5 15 0			
Bars, common, ditto	7 10-0-7 15 0			
ditto, railway, ditto	7 0-0-7 3 0			
ditto, Sweden, in London	14 0-0-17 0 0			
In stock to arrive	14 10-0-15 10 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	3 11-0-3 12 0			
ditto, in Tyne and Tees	3 11-0-3 15 0			
ditto, forge	3 10-0-			
Staffordshire Forge Pig	4 15-0-5 0 0			
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15-0-4 0 0			
English Pig	22 15-0-23 0 0			
ditto sheet	24 0-0-			
ditto red lead	25 0-0-27 0 0			
ditto white	27 0-0-30 0 0			
ditto patent shot	27 0-0-			
Spanish, in bond	21 10-0-22 0 0			
American	none.			
Swedish, in kegs	21 10-0-21 15 0			
ditto, to arrive	21 10-0-			
ditto, in fagots	22 0-0-23 0 0			
English, Spring	15 0-0-23 0 0			

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

Four months' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide about 60 for Nassau lamp, 64 to 65 for Glessen, and 66 to 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—A fair amount of business has been transacted, but there seems an absence of anything like a general activity in the demand for metals; the least animation in our market is soon overcome, and a monotonous trade again transpires: there is no life in things, and nothing approaching speculation.

COPPER.—A few contracts have been passed, but they have mostly been for small quantities. Many of the smelters continue to refuse orders, stating deliveries must be at their convenience. In fact, to get orders taken for delivery in two or three months is looked upon almost as a special favour.

IRON.—It is rumoured that a contract has been passed for rails at 7½, six months, f.o.b. at the works; this is rather an unaccountable decline, and appears to have surprised most of the ironmasters—yet it is stated as a truth; such being the case, we shall doubtless have a proportionate decline in bars, and all other descriptions. The lowest price accepted for bar-iron at present has been 7½, 10s. at the works. Staffordshire qualities are still ruling dull, previous prices, however, continue to be quoted. In Scotch pigs but little has been done; the market has been very quiet, varying from 67s. to 69s. 6d., m.m., g.m.b., sellers, quoted on 'Change to day.

LEAD.—Besides the East India Company's order, there is apparently nothing to retard the downward course which this metal has taken for some time past, and lower prices are talked about. It is thought 22½ 10s. would not be refused for pig; Spanish also droops, and is regulated by English.

SPELTER.—The rapidity with which this article advanced has been checked, and a gradual decline of 20s. per ton has taken place. Very little has changed hands at the reduced price, yet it is almost evident from the scarcity that prevails, that should any brisk enquiry set in an immediate effect would be produced on the market, and its value would probably be enhanced 2½ to 3½ per ton.

TIN.—To-day a further rise of 4½ per ton on English was announced by the smelters. Enquiries at the moment are not anything particular, and it is chiefly on account of the scarcity of foreign that has influenced sellers to fix higher rates. Banca has been done at 137½, but since the rise 138½ to 139½ is asked. Straits is difficult to meet with, either on the spot or for arrival.

TIN PLATES.—Makers are firm at our last quotations.

STEEL.—A fair enquiry exists for Swedish keg or fagot.

IN MANGANESE there is a good business doing; and from its anticipated increased use in the manufacture of steel, and the improved state of the chemical trade, advanced prices are expected.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The position of our metal market continues without any alteration since our last report, and the feeling of dullness and depression then noticed has not in any way changed for the better. For all descriptions of manufactured iron, the uniform report is absence of demand, which induces sellers to accept, to a certain extent, reduced prices, whenever they can by such a course secure orders. It would now almost appear that it would have been good policy on the part of makers to have declared a reduction at their last quarterly meeting, by which means orders, which are now doubtless held back until the market has settled down, would have been ere this, in all probability, in course of execution. It is evident that purchases are made with caution, both by dealers and exporters, being limited to the bare requirements of the moment; and this will be the case until the market assumes a firmer and a more settled appearance. Scotch Pig-iron has maintained its position, although the business done has been but trifling; the price has fluctuated about 6d. per ton in the week, closing to-day quiet, but steady. Shipments continue large, especially for this period of the year, being 10,078 tons for this week, against 8896 tons in the corresponding week of last year, or an increase of 1182 tons. Iron for shipment is still in good request, and commands a high price, as compared with warrants, for mixed numbers. Stocks are low, both in store and in makers' hands, and should shipments between the present time and the end of the year continue to be large, higher prices will be established. The price of storekeepers' warrants, mixed numbers, f.o.b. in Glasgow, was 75s. 6d. per ton this time last year. Tin is firmer, both English and foreign, and extreme rates have been realised; it is very probable that the price of this article will be yet considerably higher, for the supply is quite inadequate to the demand. Tin-plates, as a consequence, are in a very firm position, and at present, at all events, the demand does not appear to have suffered from the ruling high prices; the opinion is freely expressed that a further advance in prices is inevitable. In Copper, we have no change to notice; orders are reported to be good and plentiful, and prices are unaltered. With respect to Lead, the market is quiet, and prices are without change. The following are the quotations:—Iron; Merchant bar, 8½ 2s. 6d. to 8½ 5s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 134½ 6d.; common bar, 135½; refined block, 141½.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per box; coke, 10, 32s. to 32s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 24½ per ton; English pig, 23½.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107½ 10s. per ton; best selected, 110½ 10s.; sheeting and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheeting, 10½d. per lb.

At New York (October 18), money is in active demand. After a short period of comparative scarcity, there is again a good demand on call, at 7 per cent. The rates of discount still range from 8 to 10 per cent. Scotch pig-iron is in moderate request, with a slightly upward tendency; bars have been in better demand; the prices of English have improved, the market closing firm. Copper and spelter are steady, and tin without alteration since last report.

From Calcutta (Oct. 3), we learn that Metals were without any change in value. English bar, nail rod, both square and round, and sheet and hoop iron, are all in fair request; Swedish bar, which has advanced, is in good demand. Steel in tube has declined, and is dull of sale. No change to note in the value of fagots. Lead, both pig and sheet, is in enquiry at last prices, as are also tin-plates. Spelter has advanced, and is in good

demand. Copper, brassiers' sheathing, and bottoms, are all in good demand, and have advanced. Tiles, nails, and rods remain without change. South American, none in the market. Red and white leads of good quality are both in good demand.

MINES.—Great dullness continues to pervade the mining market; and mines, as well as prices of shares, continue about the same, neither offering much to remark upon. November is generally an active month in mining, and we hope to have more business to report upon ere long. Great Alfred shares have continued during the week at about 9½ to 10; Great South Tolgus, 14 to 14½; East Basset shares have advanced to 60; South Frances, 360; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 3, ex div.; Drake Walls, 1½ to 1½; Molland, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Rosewarne, 65 to 70; Condurrow, 150, and in demand; Wheal Mary Ann, 37½ to 38; North Basset, 36 to 37; West Basset, 32; Lady Bertha, 1; Great Hewas, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 10½ to 11½; Trelawny, 25; Wheal Wrey, 7½; Par Consols, 22; South Caradon, 28½ to 290; North Roakear, 85; Bronfloyd, 5 to 5½; Alfred Consols, 16 to 16½; Ludcott, 1½ to 1½; Herodafot, 3, and enquired after; the mine is now working to a profit, and the recent price of shares below the value of the machinery. North Frances, 9 to 9½; Porkellis, 10; Providence Mines, 65 to 67½; West Caradon, 130 to 135.

At East Pool meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 698½ 13s. 8d., and a dividend of 640½ (5½ per share) was declared; very little alteration in the mine. At Trelawny meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend for the quarter of 520½ (1½ per share) was declared, leaving a balance of 360½ in hand; the mine is looking well, and the shares have been subdivided into 1040ths. At Par Consols, the dividend for four months is 7040½ (1½ 2s. per share), leaving a very large balance in hand. At Great South Tolgus, the steam whim has gone to work, and the mine looks well; a winze sinking below the 60 is worth 5 tons per fm.; it is expected the mine will commence regular dividends in February next, and shares are much sought after. At Sortridge Consols, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. West Basset appears to be generally improving. At North Laxey, adjoining the rich Laxey Mine, in the Isle of Man, a good improvement has taken place in the south adit level, where the lode has increased to 15 in. wide, with a fine gossan, and occasional lumps of rich ore, varying from 7 to 10 lbs. weight.

The following Dividends were declared during October:—

Mine.	Per Share.	Amount.
Par Consols	£1 2 0	£7040 0 0
North Wheal Basset	0 16 0	4800 0 0
Wheal Basset	8 0 0	4996 0 0
Fowey Consols	4 10 0	2223 0 0
West Wheal Seton	3 0 0	2000 0 0
Lisburne	4 0 0	1600 0 0
Alfred Consols	0 6 0	1536 0 0
Sortridge Consols	0 2 6	1500 0 0
Wheal Clifford	5 0 0	1250 0 0
Rosewarne United	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Botalack	5 0 0	1000 0 0
Dolcoath	5 0 0	805 0 0
Condurrow	3 0 0	768 0 0
Eyam	0 10 0	700 0 0
East Pool	5 0 0	640 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	1 0 0	320 0 0
Newtonsards	1 0 0	470 0 0
Total		£32,062 0 0

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16 to 16½; Port Bowen, 1s. 3d.; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Porkellis, 10 to 10½; Wheal Ludcott, 2s. 6d.
TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16, 16½, 16¾; Great Alfred, 9½ to 10; Great South Tolgus, 14½; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 22s.; North Frances, 9½ to 10½; South Carn Brea, 10½ to 11½; West Basset, 31 to 32; Wheal Ludcott, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16 to 16½; Great Alfred, 9½, 9¾, 9½; Great Hewas, 9s. 6d., 11s.; Great South Tolgus, 14½, 15½, 14½; Lady Bertha, 21s., 18s., 20s.; Providence, 67½ to 68.
THURSDAY.—Condurrow, 150; Channellorsville, 5s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 9½ to 9¾; Sortridge Consols, 2½; West Basset, 32; West Caradon, 135.
FRIDAY.—East Basset, 5s. 50; Great South Tolgus, 14½, 14¾, 14½; Herodafot, 3; Sortridge Consols, 2½; Wheal Wrey, 7½, 7¾, 7½.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, Oct. 28.—Alfred Consols, 16 to 16½; Great Wheal Alfred, 9½ to 10; Great South Tolgus, 14½ to 14¾; Molland, 3s. to 3s. 6d.
MONDAY.—Wheal Clifford, 550; Alfred Consols, 16½ to 16¾; Tincroft, 3½; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 3; Great Wheal Alfred, 9½ to 10; Lady Bertha, 21s. 3d. to 22s.; Bronfloyd, 5.
TUESDAY.—North Basset, 36; West Basset, 31 to 30½; Great South Tolgus, 14; Great Wheal Alfred, 10; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 3; Drake Walls, 1½; Lady Bertha, 1½; Alten Mines, 3.
WEDNESDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 2½; Great South Tolgus, 13½ to 14; South Carn Brea, 10½ to 10¾; South Devon Consols, 3s.
THURSDAY.—South Caradon, 290; North Roakear, 85; West Basset, 31; Sortridge Consols, 2½; Great Wheal Alfred, 10; Great South Tolgus, 14½; Bronfloyd, 5½.
FRIDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16, 16½, 16¾; West Basset, 31½, 31¾, 31½; Sortridge Consols, 2½ ex div.; Par Consols, 22½; Great Alfred, 9½ to 10; Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

MONDAY.—In London, 858 bars iron from Cronstadt, 4630 bars iron from Sweden, 50 casks black lead from Ceylon, 100 casks sheet and 209 slabs tin from Holland, 1631 cakes spelter from Hamburg, 88 casks zinc from Prussia, 63 slabs zinc Belgium.
TUESDAY.—In London, 6929 bars iron from Husum, 1433 bars iron from Nyland, 1142 bars iron from Cronstadt, 592 bars iron from St. Petersburg, 983 pigs lead from Spain, 125 bars copper ore from London, 10 casks zinc from Belgium.
WEDNESDAY.—In London, 1552 bars iron from Cronstadt, 237 pigs lead from Spain, 2782 cakes spelter from Hamburg, 460 slabs tin from Holland, 960 bars iron from Gothenburg.
THURSDAY.—In London, 2362 bars iron from St. Petersburg, 2060 bars iron from Norway, 27 slabs tin from Bombay, 1900 slabs tin from Holland, and 50 casks zinc from Prussia.
FRIDAY.—In London, 3124 ingots copper from Nassau, 3426 bars iron from Sweden, 1928 bars iron from Norway.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3845 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 22,239½ 0s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 131½ 9s.; average produce, 6½; average price, 5½ 16s.; quantity of fine copper, 249 tons 12 cwt. The sale at the same place, on Thursday next, will comprise 2984 tons.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, will be 1397 tons, and include ores from Cobri, Knockmahon, Kapunda, Garrucha, Laxey, Spanish, Great Barrier, Craftmant, and New Zealand.

On Thursday, Gibson, Andrew, and Co., of Liverpool, sampled seven lots of copper ore, &c. (ex Alfred, from Mars-illes), for sale on Nov. 17:—70, 37, 9, 7, and 18 tons copper ore, 4 tons regulus, 5 tons rough copper.

The following are the Government returns of the exports of articles identified with the mining interests, and the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the month ending Sept. 30, and also as compared with the corresponding month of 1855, extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," and published by the Board of Trade:—

	Month ending Sept. 30, 1856.	Month ending Sept. 30, 1855.	Increase.
Coals	£300,141	£247,367	£52,774
Hardware and cutlery	335,375	277,338	58,037
Machinery			
Steam-engines, and parts	£49,163	£68,843	
Other sorts	217,259	132,506	292,349
Total	£901,938	£727,054	£174,904

	Month ending Sept. 30, 1856.	Month ending Sept. 30, 1855.	Increase.
Metals:—			
Iron—Pig	£129,657	£123,829	
Bar, bolt, and rod	510,386	449,785	
Wire	14,125	125,08	
Cast	87,131	61,829	
Wrought	324,823	£1,064,162	
Steel, unwrought and pigs	63,242	219,969	£865,920
Copper—Brick and pigs	238,828		59,836
Sheets, nails, &c.	151,744	103,616	
Wrought	20,510	211,062	129,304
Brass	8,513	8,038	
Lead	78,817	49,396	
Tin, unwrought	£27,089	£11,277	
Plates	108,241	135,321	118,140
Total	£1,563,137	£1,231,984	£331,453
Coals, hardware, machinery, &c.	£2,901,953	£2,727,054	£174,994
Metals	1,563,137	1,231,694	331,453
Total	£2,465,095	£2,958,738	£506,357

At Fowey Consols Mine account, on Oct. 14, the accounts for May, June, July, and August, showed a profit on the four months' working of 1372½ 6s. 4d.; balance from last audit, 3662½ 10s. 1d.;—from which a dividend of 1235½ (2½ 10s. per share) was declared, leaving balance to next account, 4000½ 16s. 5d. The general prospects of the mine are much the same as at last meeting; but in consequence of some adjoining estates having been added to the mine, combined with other circumstances, the tutwork will have to be increased, and additional machinery applied, to keep the mine in force. The shares were subdivided from their present number of 494 into 4940, to facilitate their disposal.

Par Consols declared a dividend of 22s. per share, on Tuesday.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Philp in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2621½ 11s. 2d.; ore sold, 5300½ 10s. 10d.; Wheal Trelawny water charge, 45s.—5308½ 2s. Mine costs and merchants' bills, 46077½ 9s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 5860½ 12s. 7d. The profit on the three months' working was, 618½ 1s. 3d. A dividend of 320½ (1½ per share), was declared, and the remaining 3607½ 13s. 7d. carried to the credit of next account. The mine was divided into 1040, instead of 520 shares. Capt. John Prince reported that the stopes and pitches were producing a fair quantity of ore. They had just sampled 82 tons of lead ore, worth 16 cwt. of lead and 40 ozs. 6 dwts. 12 grs. of fine silver in 30 cwt. of ore.

The Eyam Mining Company (Derbyshire), on Thursday, sold 26 tons of lead ore, three weeks' produce—and declared a dividend of 700½ (10s. per share).

At Sortridge Consols meeting, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Schofield in the chair), the report of the committee and statement of accounts (fully noticed in last week's Journal), were received and adopted. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared; the salary of Capt. R. Jackson increased to 87s. 6s. per month; and the thanks of the meeting presented to the committee (who were re-elected) for their attention to the business of the mine. A detailed report from Capt. J. Richards was read to the meeting; he thus concludes:—"Having given the particulars of the present workings, it only remains for me to observe, that the appearance of the lode in the shaft, and in the 50 east, and the 50 and 40 west, is so promising as to lead us to look forward with great interest to the prosecution of these encouraging points of operation, and we entertain strong hopes that something good will be the result. The cost for the next pay, on Nov. 8, will not exceed 5000½."

At Butterdon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. John Philp in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 189½ 2s. 9d.; mine costs for June, 114½ 0s. 10d.; July, 116½ 14s. 10d.; August, 112½ 16s. 11d.—542½ 15s. 4d.—Calls received, 354½ 18s.; leaving balance against mine, 187½ 17s. 4d.—A call of 8s. per share was made. Capt. John Prince reported that the lode in the north end of the shaft was well formed, but in the south part it was still divided by a fragmentary deposit of the slate, the size of which would be ascertained when the part of the lode standing in that direction was taken down—this he had ordered to be done at once.

At Penhaugh Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. C. Isaac in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, June, July, and August, 417½ 2s.—Balance last account, 92½ 7s. 9d.; calls received, 191½; leaving balance against mine, 163½ 11s. 3d. A call of 7s. per share was made. Capt. John Prince reported that the cost in the last quarter had been high, in consequence of their not being able to secure a portable engine as at first intended, and that they were compelled to build an engine-house, boiler-house, stack, &c., to take the present engine, which would, however, eventually pay the extra cost incurred, by its being adapted to draw the stuff, as well as to pump the water. The engine was working well.

At the East Alfred Consols meeting, on Oct. 21, the accounts showed—Calls received, 409½ 12s.—Mine costs, five months, 311½ 15s. 7d.; doctor and elab, 27½ 13s.; merchants' bills, 531½ 18s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 21½ 1s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. was made. Capt. H. Skewes reported that their prospects were such as to warrant the erection of steam-power immediately, and they hoped in another month to sell about the same quantity of copper ore as the last, together with about 50 tons of mangle and 4 tons of jack.

At the Derwent Mining Company meeting, on Oct. 23, a resolution was unanimously passed for bringing the company under the Joint-Stock Act, 1856, with limited liability. It was also agreed to consolidate the shares from 1450 to 350, at which number they now stand, with 304½, per share paid-up.

At Trebarhail Mine meeting, on Thursday (Colonel Croft in the chair), the accounts showed balance against adventurers, 139½ 8s. 19d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, are detailed in another column.

At the College Mines meeting on Tuesday (Mr. Braithwaite in the chair), a series of new rules were proposed, and a resolution unanimously passed to bring the company under the operation of the new Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 (limited). The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Great Howas United Mines meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. C. Hamam in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 439½ 18s. 6d. Resolutions were passed reducing the mine from 30,000 to 15,000 shares, and that the shares in the hands of the committee be offered to the existing shareholders, pro rata, at such time as the committee may see fit. The proceedings, which terminated with complimentary votes to the Chairman, committee, secretary, and captain, are fully detailed in another column.

At Molland Mine meeting, on Oct. 24 (Col. Croft in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 71½ 3s. 2d.; calls received, 216½ 19s.; forfeited shares, 29½ 6s.; copper ore sold, 172½ 0s. 9d.—£251½ 8s. 11d.—Mine cost for June, 103½ 18s. 3d.; July, 84½ 0s. 9d.; Aug., 80½ 14s. 10d.; Sept., 87½ 18s.; lord's dues, 37½ 12s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 31½ 16s. 8d. A call of 6d. per share was made. It was agreed to take a grant from Mr. Thomas for working the land adjoining the eastern boundary of Molland sett, Col. Croft reported that Mr. Nicholas being appointed to decide what equivalent should be offered to Mr. Thomas for the relinquishment of the grant, Mr. Lelean was elected a member of the committee, in the room of Mr. T. P. Thomas, who had disqualified. Captain T. Bennett reported that they had 24 tons of ore for sale at Swansea, besides 5 or 6 tons now at surface in course of dressing. Capt. Bennett added that he was happy to say he never saw the mine looking better than at present, and he believed it would ultimately become profitably productive to the shareholders.

At Great Sortridge Mine meeting, yesterday, the secretary stated that he had received several letters from creditors, pressing for payment; it was, therefore, for the meeting to consider whether they would pass a resolution for selling the machinery, or make a call. In answer to a question from Mr. Nicholas, he stated that the debt of the company were altogether a little over 3000½. Ultimately, a resolution was passed that the plant and machinery be sold by auction, and the liabilities paid off forthwith.

At the East Sortridge Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 81½ 3s. 1d.; call account, 84½ 10s.; discount allowed, 12s. 11d.—170½ 6s.—Mine cost, 51½ 10s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 58½ 2s. 1d.; London expenses, 31½ 14s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 28½ 9s. 5d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 163½ 15s. 11d. The meeting was adjourned until Dec. 12.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 92½ 10s. 6d.; calls received, 397½ 10s.; copper ore, 683½ 2s. 2d.; tin ore, 214½ 11s.; arsenic, 13½ 1s. 10d.—£1401½ 3s. 8d.—Mine cost for August, 508½ 15s. 2d.; September, 512½ 2s. 9d.; merchants' bills and dues, 37½ 12s. 5d.; secretary's salary, three months, 17½ 6s. 6d.; discount allowed, 2s. 6d.; general expenses, 1

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Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

RITTON CASTLE MINES, SHROPSHIRE.—Sir: In a former letter, some year and a half since, I offered some remarks respecting future operations, being somewhat interested in their success. It will be recollected, I made some observations as to results that would accrue should the engine-shaft be taken down 10 fms. deeper, and cross-cut to the junction of the lodes with the wheel-pit lode, when Mr. Ennor, in a subsequent letter, was not only opposed to cutting those lodes at a greater depth, but was annoyed at my remarks, which differed very materially with his views. Had operations been conducted in accordance with the recommendations, they would not have been in the same position they now are. I think Mr. Ennor is a stranger in the district of a considerable bed of black shale being in the immediate neighbourhood, dipping south-west, overlying the kills at an angle of 45°; and at the depth that drivings were being prosecuted at the time of Mr. Ennor's inspection, neither of those lodes would have been out of the influence of the shale. Should the mine be worked in a manner that its indications deserve, it leaves not the least doubt on the mind of any practical miner, acquainted with the district, that Ritton Castle Mines will ere long become a very important and valuable place of mining property. I may observe there is allowance to be made, Mr. Ennor, for a stranger in the district, thereby not familiar with its least-producing strata.—W. E. D., *Darlington, Oct. 27*.

C. F. M. (Cornhill).—The various machines for the purpose of gold crushing, sent out to California and Australia, in very few instances have realised the expectations of the companies. It would appear from the results arrived at, that the large amount of capital expended in those countries has been principally employed by the engineers in making costly experiments. English companies and their staffs are now a byword in California. Nevertheless, our transatlantic cousins have a great respect for our dollars.

A Victim (Bath).—We do not know that the people of Bath are more glib than those of other cathedral towns; nor are we aware that any particular mining project is being got up for their behoof. We do not, however, apprehend that they have much to fear while they have so cautious an adviser to look after their interest as our correspondent. If the Bathonians have been deceived, they have no one to blame but themselves. If they cannot attend the meetings held in London, they can always send their proxies to some one in whom they could repose confidence. All important meetings are fully reported in our Journal, but there are cases where neither directors nor shareholders require publicity; hence garbled statements. Much of this would be avoided if persons discriminated whether they were investing in a new corporation or in a company where publicity is given to the proceedings. Many persons who repudiate at times the assistance of the press, are most clamorous when they consider the presence of any one connected with a public Journal will be beneficial to their own interests.

DREYER MINING COMPANY.—"J. M." (City).—The shares of this company have been consolidated to 25s. 2d. 1/2, paid up. The total amount of dividends is 104 1/2 p. per 25th part. The last dividend was 10 1/2 p. declared Sept. 30.

ADVERTISING SHAREDEALERS.—Sir: The system of advertising shares with prices affixed, although giving rise to some evils, is also productive of much good, as it at least gives the public an idea of the value of the shares advertised for sale, even when the advertiser has not the shares he states are at his disposal. The stringent rules enforced by the Mining Exchange have, from the days of the establishment of that society, been to a certain extent without effect, as, although its members have refrained from advertising prices in their own name, I am assured that a deception was practiced by some of them upon their fellow-members and the public generally, by adopting the system *in toto*, but at the same time using fictitious names to evade the Mining Exchange rules. I now observe that a member has commenced advertising prices, and, therefore, conclude that the objectionable rule has been expunged, and of which I am heartily glad, as it will be a great step towards changing the character of the Mining Exchange from that of a private and exclusive clique to an useful commercial institution.—Oswestry, *Oct. 28*.

Sir.—I. Can any reader of your Journal inform the enquirer whether profitable copper lodes are to be found in limestone rock? And if so, in what locality, and under what circumstances?—X. Z.

2. Have blast furnaces for smelting iron been erected in any of the Australian colonies? If so, where are they at work, and with what prospects of success?—X. Z.

"THEORETICAL & PRACTICAL."—Sir: Having observed a discrepancy pointed out by a correspondent, between the statistics published by Mr. Hunt and statements made by Captain Charles Thomas, I fully expected that such an able miner, as the latter gentleman certainly is, would not have reconciled the discrepancy, for that appears impossible, but shown why such statements were published. With all due respect for Capt. Charles Thomas, allow me to say that "the war" between theorists and practicals "will not cease" till there is uniformity, not in opinion, but in the practical application of increased mining knowledge to its legitimate end.—W. DEXTER, *North Devon, Oct. 28*.

"H. M." (Bermondsey).—We are not aware of the existence of the North Staffordshire Colliery. The last information, our correspondent informs us, is 1839; since that period the works may have been known to the public under various titles.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—"H." (Southampton).—The mail is due this day (Saturday); we shall give the particulars in our next. We are informed that the Hon. Edward Thompson, of the Clarendon Mines, in consequence of ill health, will probably return to this country by the packet.

WIRRAL LAMPOURD.—"J. H." (Bew).—This adventure is in the course of winding-up; the only parties at present employed are those necessary to keep the mine in fork until the pitwork is drawn up. It is expected that the sale of the machinery and materials will return 5s. per share, after paying every liability.

CONWAY MINE.—Sir: I took shares in this mine about three years since. I have never seen any report of the workings, nor do I know whether the company is dissolved. Mr. Catterall was there, and I believe he was connected with some London solicitor. Are the shares of any value, and is there any likelihood of the committee of management returning a portion of the money paid.—J. L., *Wrexham*.

MIZEN HEAD MINE.—A widow, with an unprovided family, complains that she was induced to take shares in this mine, and is now destitute, possessing nothing but the scrip, which she is told is now valueless.

CORNISH MINES, and GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE.—Sir: As a proof that Cornish miners are deficient in geological knowledge, they always name granite as a stratified rock. They ought to know that granite is not stratified; indeed, a great deal of the rock they call "kilias" is only a laminated and jointy mass, and not a stratum nor strata.

—A Student, *Oct. 30*.

CULCHETH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A petition has been presented to the Lord Chancellor to wind-up this company, which it is expected will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood on Saturday next.

LEINARDS LEAD MINING COMPANY.—"J. W. B." (Chelmsford).—The company is now registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, "unlimited." At the last meeting, although very fully attended, after the explanations by the Chairman and Mr. John Taylor, jun., upon the question being put, no proprietor would propose that the liability should be "limited," consequently the power was left in the hands of the board to register the company unlimited.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—The property alluded to by Mr. Oxford, jun., was the Botia estate; the river is not called by that name.

GOLD IN ENGLAND, and the GOLD EXTRACTORS.—Sir: What have become of all the rich deposits of gold which were said to have existed in Wales and Devonshire? What have become of all the gold extractors? Are all swept into the sea?—An Inquirer, *Oct. 30*.

"D. N." (Milton).—Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the cause it is not our province to argue. Had any opposition been intended, it should have been properly opposed. According to the statements put forward, it would appear there was no intention entertained of benefiting the company; the great idea was that of obtaining costs; however, the case may have been assumed upon just ground, yet all must turn a doubtful motive, seeing that they were merely based upon selfish principles. It is not all agitators who attain to the celebrity of their great prototypes. Clamour cannot prevail against common sense, even though it should make great noise; and in this instance, though an attempt at injury was tried, it has failed. It should only be treated with that contempt it so justly merits.

DRETON IRON ORE COMPANY.—The machinery erected on the company's property for making bricks proved a failure, and has been altogether abandoned. The bricks are at present being made by hand, and yield nearly sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the undertaking.

QUEENAN'S MINING COMPANY.—According to the latest reports, the lode in the end here is worth about 500. The company is met by the Alton Mining Association. No public meetings of this company have hitherto been held.

WIRRAL QUERIES.—Sir: I have received a peremptory notice from the committee, stating if I do not call before Saturday, Nov. 1, legal proceedings, through merchant creditors, will be taken against me. I wish to enquire if the committee of management, and the large shareholders, have paid their calls? I am a small holder. But, previously to the secretary being so sharp with the people of Somerset, he should see that arrears were paid by the large proprietors in Dorset and other counties.—P. P., *Bath, Oct. 30*.

CUM EGIA STATE COMPANY.—"J. H." (Dolgelly).—The last call, of 5s. per share, was responded to with the exception of holders of about 100 shares. The balance in favour of the company at the last meeting was 4614. 17s. 3d. It is now registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 (limited).

STRAY PARK, CAMBORNE VILLAGE, and WIRRAL FRANCIS MINES.—"An Old Subscriber" (Exeter).—At the last meeting, these mines were divided into three companies, of 320 shares each. Mr. Francis Pryor was appointed manager, and Mr. W. Vawdry, purser, of the portion of the set now called Stray Park Mine, which includes the former limits of old Stray Park, as granted by the late Lady Basset.

ORLA MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Glanville, the engineer, is now at the mines, putting up the engine. Mr. R. Smyth is now visiting several mines in the district. On his return a report will be made of the various properties he has visited.

•• The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the imports and exports of Great Britain for the month ending Sept. 30, have been issued. The total declared value of exports, exclusive of foreign and colonial productions, during this period is set down at 10,216,671*l.*, against 9,072,659*l.* in the corresponding month of 1855, which is an increase of 1,144,012*l.* The value of the exports for the first nine months of this year amount to 84,996,605*l.*, against 69,226,837*l.* in the same period of 1855, and which, consequently, is an excess of no less than 15,769,768*l.* in this year over the returns of last for the same nine months. The average value of exports during 15 years ending in 1852 has been 66,500,000*l.*, so that the exports of the first nine months of 1856 have passed the total for 12 months by 18,400,000*l.*; and showing that there is every probability, as was stated last month, that the total exports of British produce and manufactures for 1856 will reach the sum of about 109,000,000*l.* to 110,000,000*l.*

The items in which our readers are more particularly interested are coals, hardware and cutlery, machinery and metal. These four heads produce a total amount of exports of the value of 2,465,095*l.*, and as the returns for the same month in 1855 were 1,958,738*l.*, there is, necessarily, an increase of 506,357*l.* The nine months' value of these articles is 17,707,690*l.* in 1856, and 13,539,761*l.*, so that here there is an augmentation of no less than 4,167,929*l.* over 1855.

Coals, during the month ending Sept. 30, show a value of 300,141*l.*, an increase of 62,774*l.* over Sept., 1855; hardware and cutlery, 335,376*l.*, or an increase of 58,037*l.*; machinery, 266,442*l.*, an excess of 64,093*l.*; and metals, 1,563,137*l.*, being an increase of 331,453*l.* over the same month in 1855. Taking these articles for the nine months, it will be seen that the first named, coals, show a total of 2,179,081*l.*, against 1,908,424*l.*, being an excess in 1856 of 260,657*l.*; hardware and cutlery produce 2,663,588*l.*, against 2,134,566*l.* in 1855, which is an increase of 529,022*l.*; machinery is shown to be 1,909,632*l.*, against 1,625,392*l.*, or 275,241*l.* over last year; and metals represent a value in 1856 of 13,429,463*l.*, while the value for the same period in 1855 was 12,381,117*l.*, so it necessarily follows that the excess of this year over last is 1,048,346*l.* The collective value of these items for the nine months is 29,172,765*l.*, which in 1855 reached only 18,949,494*l.*, so that the aggregate returns prove an excess of no less than 10,223,271*l.* In another column we have given these returns in a tabular form, so that the schedule of each item may be seen, and this we propose to do month by month, that our readers may determine points as they may be specially interested. The value of this will be apparent by the fact we have just shown, that the increase in machinery is 64,093*l.*, yet when we separate "steam-engines and parts" from "other sorts," there is a decrease in the one, although so large an excess in the item of machinery collectively. The value of steam-engines exported during the month in 1856 is 49,163*l.* against 68,843*l.* in 1855, so that there is a decrease in this particular of 19,680*l.*; but as there is an increase of "other sorts" of 83,773*l.*, the difference, or 64,093*l.*, is the aggregate excess. This is the solitary decrease in all the details of which the four items consist.

It is a matter of immense importance to see that the increase in our exports of metals and metallic matters go on from month to month, and as the signs of the times show the probability of an immensely augmented demand, it is of vital importance that not only every step should be taken to keep the produce up to the demand, but that every possible means

should be adopted to facilitate the conversion of the ore into metal, either by the formation of companies, or other associations for smelting works; or the adoption of the humid process, if it may be so termed, for the separation of ores and precipitation of metals, as proposed, and, indeed, carried out to a great extent, by Mr. PERKINS. This latter is done on the Continent, and surely, therefore, there is no reason why it should not be done here, even more effectually than elsewhere.

What an encouragement these returns give to the different projects which are now in course of organisation for opening up the rich mineral deposits of Ireland. If it were stated that the increase of our exports was so enormous in all matters identified with the mines, without furnishing the Government returns, we should not be credited; and what a complete answer they furnish to those who would represent the mining portion of this country as an unimportant branch of commerce. The sum of 20,172,765*l.*, is no inconsiderable item for nine months' exports, and if the returns for the remaining three months of this year be in equal proportion, the total will be 26,897,020*l.* The average of 15 years of all exports—not these four items only, but all exports—is only 66,500,000*l.*; therefore, it follows that the returns of metals for this year will be equal to about two-fifths of the whole average exports of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain. But supposing that the whole of the exports increase in the proportion anticipated, and that the total for the year be about 110,000,000*l.*, the exports of metals will stand at about one-fourth of the actual exports. This truly is a source of congratulation to our class readers, and one which ought to give great impetus to every department. Facts are stubborn things. These returns are facts beyond controversy or cavil, and not only do they furnish proof from month to month of the correctness of our views and anticipations, but far surpass what may have been considered enthusiastic predictions by those who are not mixed up with the stirring subject of mineral produce and manufacture.

Although scarcely more than three months have elapsed since the passing of the "JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856," and of those three months about ten weeks have been devoted to what is called by lawyers "the long vacation," yet the time will, in a day or two (November 3), have arrived upon which all existing joint-stock companies are required by the new Act to register under it, and thereby to receive, as it were, a new birth—that is, to obtain privileges and incur obligations entirely different from those they have hitherto enjoyed or been subjected to. When, however, we consider the vast importance of such a step, and the large amount of work and care which must be done and bestowed in order to obtain the necessary consents of shareholders, and for the preparation of the requisite documents, amounting in most cases to a reconstruction of the company, and which, it must be confessed, cannot be done without the superintendence of lawyers, we feel constrained to say that the time allowed for registration—namely, little more than three months—is inconveniently short. It is to be observed, however, that the Legislature has fixed no penalty for not coming in to register, but has, on the contrary, enacted that the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110, and the 11th Vic., c. 78 (the old Joint-Stock Companies Acts), shall not be repealed as to any existing joint-stock company until such company has obtained registration under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856; so that it is very doubtful what the position of those existing joint-stock companies will be upon such companies to consider well before they commit themselves to a registration under an Act of Parliament the true bearings of which are not as yet fully understood.

The Legislature, however, as regards certain existing cost-book mining companies—for we presume they are signified by the phrase "any other company duly constituted by law"—have been more indulgent, for it allows such companies, if consisting of seven or more shareholders, to register under the Joint-Stock Companies Act if they wish, and at any time after the passing of the Act; so that cost-book companies so constituted are not, as to the time of registration, in the same predicament with existing joint-stock companies, but have ample time—or, indeed, any time they like to take—to consider their position before they adopt the new Act. This, we confess, we are pleased to find is the case, especially as it has afforded us time to make arrangements for the production of an exposition of the Act, designed as a practical guide for promoters, directors, shareholders, solicitors, secretaries, and all other officers of a company. It will be prepared by Mr. THOMAS TAPPING, of Essex-court, Temple, author of the "Prize Essay on the Cost-book Principle," and several other legal works. We feel assured that that gentleman will devote his best energies and attention to the task, and we doubt not that the result will be an exposition of the statute, which will be not only acceptable but necessary to all persons having business or interests in any way within the operation of, or affected by, the new Act—especially secretaries and other officials, whose duties will become exceedingly onerous under the new regulations. The work will be published very shortly, of which due notice will be given.

The question of independent smelting, which has so long been mooted, now seems to be on the eve of practical solution. A company is about to commence operations, with a nominal capital of 500,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each; and, if practically carried out, there can be no doubt of their success. They profess to give a fair price to the miner, and equally to benefit the manufacturer and consumer. If properly and energetically supported by the classes they intend to serve, there is little doubt but they will carry out their object. Any such movement as this will not only be looked upon by the smelters with distaste, but it will receive their most strenuous opposition. The tyranny and despotic way they have so long exercised over both the British and foreign miner they will not lose without a struggle, coercion, intimidation, threats, cajolery, all will be used in order to defeat any attempt which may be made to wrest the monopoly from their grasp.

The new association have powerful and wary enemies to deal with, and it requires them, would they ensure success, to show a bold and determined front; they must not be cowed by false alarms, or allow themselves to be deceived by specious representations as to the deficiency of capital, inability of coping with the great firms, &c.: they must show to the public that it is a principle of justice they intended to carry out, and ought not to be deterred by any *ex parte* statements, no matter from what quarter they may emanate. The profits of the smelters are known to be very great; they have often been summed up; and the best proof that they are so large as generally stated is, that no one connected with the monopolists have ever yet refuted any charges brought against them where figures and finance were concerned.

To the miner they have observed the same dignified silence as, it is to be presumed, they do to the Income Tax Commissioners—"You say that in our profits; assess, and we have the privilege of an Englishman to grumble."

We will not here enter into the question of their profits—such as returning charges, the 21 cwt. to the ton, water weight, difference in the assay, all of which, *per se*, would make nice items. Sufficient it is to state a fact, that has never been contradicted, that while mining is subjected to various fluctuations, and, therefore, is rightly termed an adventure, smelting is always a certainty. There is no reason why the miners should not reduce their own produce, and obtain the benefit derived from it; and the manufacturer could then get his goods at a more equitable price, and not be subjected to the sliding scale which the Swansea clique elevate or depress at their pleasure. Already their grasping tendencies have obliged foreign companies, formed under English auspices, to establish independent smelting works abroad; and it would be a strange paradox if Englishmen were not able to do that at home which they have successfully carried out in foreign countries.

There is one great objection to a joint-stock company for independent smelting in England, and if it is to be successfully carried out, it must be avoided here. A board of directors will be appointed; they should be practical men, but let them eschew the evils of nepotism; men should be appointed fit for their places, but let it not be said they owe their appointments solely to the fact that they are connections of directors, or influential shareholders.

Previous to attempting to cope with the monopoly, the promoters must be aware of the antagonists they have to encounter; any abortive attempt will not only retard the movement, but give additional strength to their opponents; they must obtain the support, not only of the miner but likewise the manufacturer and consumer; all are equally interested, and in a more or less degree, must be benefited. While so many dubious projects are being brought before the public for foreign undertakings, this, if properly carried out, has all the probabilities of success. We do not think that the promoters would offer their shareholders the same profits as any of the Swansea firms could undoubtedly do, but we believe, with

out attempting to realise their plethoric gains, an equitable price could be offered to the miner, better terms to the manufacturer, and greater advantages to the consumer; while, at the same time, they could return their own proprietary a remunerative interest on the capital employed.

"The London public," says an evening contemporary, "will shortly have the gratification of burning coal raised within 30 miles of the metropolis, close to a railway line. It is expected that this will reduce the price of coal in the metropolis 25 per cent., and lead, most probably, to further discoveries." And a leading morning journal, in quoting this paragraph, remarks that it is "too good to be true."

It is quite true that arrangements are now going forward for bringing this truly important question to an issue, but it is a matter which cannot be very readily determined. The production of coal in the vicinity of the metropolis has long and often occupied the attention of geologists and others, but the difficulties which necessarily presented themselves have hitherto prevented a proper test being applied. Of the existence of coal in Surrey and Kent there has never been the slightest doubt, but the question is the depth at which it can be obtained. Experiments on a small scale have been made formerly with success in the neighbourhood of Reigate, on the property of Lord Monson, near Godstone, on the estates of Sir William Clayton, and on the flat marshes running parallel with the Thames at Long Reach, but why they were not further prosecuted does not appear, but probably from want of capital.

In the matter of the production of coal it is even more important than in respects other branches of mineral yield that sufficient capital should be in hand before operations commence; for nothing can be more uncertain as to the expenses of working, not only as regards the depth at which the seams may be discovered, but the various obstacles which are met with frequently in sinking shafts for so great a depth. Quicksands often occur, and then comes the immense cost of casing, even when the boring process is going on. We are aware of one instance, in the Forest of Dean, where a gentleman had to produce 20,000*l.*, although working with many others, before the object sought was obtained; but, of course, this demand on his resources resulted, in a measure, from the inability of some of his partners to meet their portions, when the expenditure became so much more onerous than was contemplated at the commencement. If this and other gentlemen had not been men of capital to carry through the project, it is quite possible that a very valuable coalmine might never have been brought to utility. It is a case in point, and shows how impolitic it is to begin any mining undertaking with inadequate capital. In making allusion to these different points it is in no spirit of hostility—quite the contrary—but with the view solely that so valuable and important a matter as the production of coal should not be lost by the test being made without sufficient resources to carry it through.

The progress which is making in the North of France in the production of coal, and the advance making towards Calais, has given this fresh impetus to the question of metropolitan coal production, and we are aware of two, if not three, different parties being already in the field.

It is the rule in this country not to search for coal at a depth greater than 500 ft., although many beds are necessarily much before that point, and the Bradford workings are, we believe, upwards of 1000 ft. from the surface. Geologically speaking, there is no doubt of the existence of coal, as we have already said, but the depth at which it may be met with has yet to be settled. Some consider that it will be found at a few hundred feet, within the rule generally laid down, but others say it will not be discovered under 2000 ft. Supposing, however, that it will be produced within the 500 ft., we strongly urge the propriety of being prepared for testing to that depth. The commencement of boring is inexpensive enough, but the cost is rapidly augmented in depth. For the first 50 yards the cost, in the general coal districts, is only 3*d.* per yard, 1*s.* per yard for the next 50 yards, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard for the third 50 yards, after which it is a matter of special agreement, according to circumstances. This is altogether a very interesting subject, as well as one of immense importance to the whole population of London. We shall, therefore, recur to it when the business is more matured; and we are only led to make these cursory remarks in consequence of our contemporary's allusion to it in the manner mentioned.

Since the foregoing was in type, a letter has appeared on this subject from Mr. G. R. BURNELL, which will be found in another column. This gentleman adds one more locality where there are good indications of the existence of coal—namely, at Warnham Court, near Horsham, the property of Sir H. PELLY. The object of the communication is chiefly to show that in sinking for the Hampstead Water-Works they cut down 1302 ft., and his impression is that the coal measures would not be reached in the neighbourhood of Hampstead under 2800 feet from the surface; but that the indications which were met with at Horsham convince him that coal may be found there at least 1200 feet less depth. This, however, would determine that at Horsham it is about 1600 feet from surface, and, if so, it is utterly useless in a commercial point of view, for the reasons already explained. The Monkwearmouth Mine may be at a depth of 1700 feet, but working down to that point, and commencing operations at such a level, are two very different things; indeed, Mr. BURNELL says, "at such a depth it is very doubtful whether it would be worth while to attempt to raise coal;" but this question we have anticipated by our foregoing remarks in the affirmative as to the doubt.

Mr. BURNELL must not by any means consider that he is taking the lead in the matter. We know that Mr. NEALE, of Old Jewry Chambers, and others, have for some time turned their attention to it as a commercial undertaking; Mr. S. R. PARTISON, of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and other well-known geologists, have reflected much on this most important question on scientific grounds; and, in October of last year, we drew special attention to it. We contended that the risk was nothing in comparison with the end to be obtained, and that the day was not far distant, apparently, when some enterprising mind would solve the problem, and probably produce for the metropolis the advantages which Durham enjoys in this essential article of use and comfort. This prediction seems now about to be fulfilled, for another correspondent, under the title of "Post the Coal," says that he has discovered coal in proximity to the metropolis at only 200 ft. from surface, and that it will soon be in his power to demonstrate it to the public. This is, indeed, important, and it is, therefore, much to be regretted that the communication is anonymous, and that full weight is not given to it by the writer's name. It is a discovery of which any man may be proud; but, probably, full possession of the property is not yet obtained, and hence, possibly, the reason of the present incognito of our correspondent.

The GEELONG AND BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPANY is making rapid strides towards completion, and the greater portion of the capital is already subscribed. In other respects, likewise, satisfactory advance is being made, and the interests now consolidated are such that there seems no doubt of the successful application to the Legislature of Victoria for a concession and guarantee at a rate much higher than that accorded to the Geelong and Melbourne Company, and more approximate to the current value of money in the colony. Great animation has, therefore, continued in the market for the shares of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, and the price has advanced during the week to 4*l.* premium on 20*l.* paid, just 20 per cent. This, indeed, is the natural result of the progress making by the Geelong and Ballarat Company, which must become the most valuable adjunct possible to the Geelong and Melbourne. This latter of itself is merely a connecting line between towns, and has, moreover, to contend against the competition of steamers which run daily, we believe, four times each way, between Melbourne and Geelong, whereas the construction of the Geelong and Ballarat will bring over it all the gold yield of the Ballarat and other deposits on the line, besides opening up the corn lands of Victoria; indeed, the district through which the railway will run may be considered as the granary of the province. As the Geelong and Ballarat advances, so must the Geelong and Melbourne improve, and there cannot be better evidence of the success attending the former than the rapid rise in the value of the shares of the latter.

London was seldom before so full of Australian colonists as it is at present, and they all necessarily watch the movement of these companies with great attention, while they all admit that the Geelong and Ballarat is a line of immense value to the company itself, as well as the colony, and that if the directors of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway rely on paying 20 to 25 per cent. on their project, the Geelong and Ballarat shareholders may confidently anticipate a dividend of 40 to 50 per cent.

Some remark is made in the City as to the protracted delay by the London agency of the Geelong and Melbourne Company in putting before the shareholders and the public the report of the half-yearly meeting, held at Geelong on July 1 last, and which has been in his hands for some time. That there may be no misapprehension as to the extracts we have made

from the report of the meeting held on Jan. 1, and the views we reiterated as to the necessity of railways in the province, as well as the necessity of looking to this country for the capital, we now give the matter *verbatim*, according to the report published by Mr. COOKE, the London agent:—

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Charles E. Thomas) explained that the London agency held a portion of the unallotted shares for sale in London; and that it was proposed to anticipate the receipts of the proceeds by borrowing from the Bank of New South Wales, to the amount of 65,000*l.*, which, with the other resources of the company, would enable them to open the line. The company's drafts on the London agency would be given against the proceeds of the shares, and should any delay occur in their sale, the Bank of New South Wales would hold debentures bearing 7 per cent. interest, as a collateral security, with power to sell them, if necessary.

Mr. FINE wished to know the amount realised in London?

Mr. THOMAS replied about 60,000*l.*

Mr. GILBERT asked how the company proposed to pay the interest of the debentures, should they be sold?

Dr. STRUTT explained, that under this arrangement, instead of being under the necessity of waiting for advances of sales in England before drawing against the proceeds, the directors would now be able to carry the line into operation, and there could be no doubt that the earnings of the line would be sufficient to meet the interest, besides allowing a good dividend to the shareholders. The whole subject had received the most careful consideration from the directors; and they were of opinion that the company would derive an advantage from the line being opened much sooner than could otherwise have been the case. The interest on the debentures would not be an additional expense to the company, as it would not be incurred unless the shares were not sold, in which case, a larger proportionate sum would be available as a dividend on those shares which had already been allotted.

The PRESIDENT was quite convinced that this assistance from the Bank of New South Wales would enable them to finish the line before the interest on the debentures would be payable.

Mr. BELCHER remarked, that the company's London agents were quite sanguine of success in ultimately disposing of the remaining shares.

Dr. STRUTT was happy to say, that since the report just read had been drawn up the difficulties which had hitherto prevented the construction of the portion of the line from Kororoi Creek to the point of junction had been removed; and satisfactory assurances had been given to the directors that the Melbourne and Williamstown company would have finished the line from Williamstown in time to receive this company's traffic.

Mr. J. S. HILL stated that the discussion he had just heard convinced him that the proposed arrangement would be highly beneficial to the company, and therefore he had much pleasure in moving—"That the progress which has been made in the work appears to be satisfactory; and with a view of completing the line with as little delay as possible, in accordance with the resolution carried unanimously at the special general meeting held on the 3d of November last, this meeting approves of the steps already taken by the directors, in negotiating the drafts on the agency in England, and now confirms the arrangement which the directors have initiated with the Bank of New South Wales, and further empowers them to execute such drafts, bills, and other commercial documents on behalf of the company, as the directors may from time to time deem necessary."

Mr. Alderman BURNETT had much pleasure in seconding the resolution: he had no doubt that progress commensurate with the means at the disposal of the directors had been made, but he thought that still more might have been done had the arrangement which the meeting had just heard explained been arrived at before. It must be known to most of the shareholders that the directors had immense difficulties to contend with in what they had already done. Owing to the commercial depression of the preceding year, they had been unable to collect from the shareholders the full amount of their calls, which it was indispensable they should be provided with to carry out the work; but this arrangement would do away with further difficulty in that respect, and they would now be enabled to complete the line without delay. He need not tell the meeting that a great public work like the present required to be carried out with all possible dispatch. He believed that the railway would pay a dividend of from 10 to 15 per cent., and every day's delay in the completion of the work must consequently entail a great loss to the shareholders. Railways are indispensable to the prosperity of the colony, and he strongly advocated the construction of these and other great reproductive works, by the assistance of foreign capital. He always had conceived it cheaper to introduce such capital for this purpose, than to withdraw the funds of the colonial community from its trade and commercial pursuits, which entailed a positive loss on the colonists, and he therefore conceived this arrangement to be a very important one, and that the thanks of the shareholders were due to the board of directors for the steps they had taken in the matter.

The PASSENGER had no doubt of the line paying. He had gone much more minutely into the probable traffic and working returns, than perhaps any one present, and was convinced that it would pay from 20 to 25 per cent. He anticipated great advantage to the colony from the completion and working of this line. It would afford a proof of the advantages which rapid communication held out to the colonists, and an impetus would, no doubt, be given to construct lines to the interior of the country. The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY held their second meeting yesterday, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of Oct. 22. The object of calling a second meeting was, as the Chairman very fairly explained, in order to give to such shareholders as might, from any circumstance, have been unable to attend on that occasion an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject. This property, by dint of its inherent excellence, has passed through the ordeal of trials and difficulties which would never have been surmounted without the most extraordinary exertions of those who have hitherto so ably administered its affairs. It is well known that the Great Wheel Vor Mines are the most important tin mines in the world, and it is an accepted fact amongst scientific men that their extensive machinery, and every appliance connected with their mining operations, are not only the largest, but have been proved the most efficient of the kind, whether in this or any other country.

Within the history of mining there never has been an undertaking which, in the progress of drainage of old works, produced anything like the returns of ore which grace the annals of Great Wheel Vor. This is a fact which has from the outset rivetted general attention, and must have had a particular effect upon all persons in any way interested in the metal markets. In less than three years the returns of ore have reached the extraordinary amount of 69,000*l.*, and this although none of the ore ground from which they anticipate their principal returns, however close, has yet been reached. This is a fact which requires no comment. It becomes, indeed, a serious question now—a days from what quarter we are to make up the deficiency in the production of foreign tin, in the face of a demand that is every day increasing; and we can only hope the solution of this question will be found in Great Wheel Vor.

During the former workings, many years ago, when science, as regarded mining, was comparatively speaking in its infancy, and tin at from 35*l.* to 40*l.* a ton, this property returned upwards of two millions sterling. By the mighty strides that have of late years taken place in mechanical science, an enormous saving is effected in the most material items of expenditure by the present mode of conducting operations in the extensive workings of the Great Wheel Vor. We will only enumerate a few: the two chief pumping-engines of 100 and 85-inch cylinders respectively, calculated to take the mine 70 fms. deeper than the lowest known bottom, are capable of delivering, as we are informed, 2000 gallons of water per minute; the winding-engines, with guides and skip, make a saving of full 80 per cent. on the old mode of drawing ore, and the steam capstan and man-engine make a saving of 30 per cent. over manual labour. These, with numerous other admirable mechanical contrivances for the same object, in dressing ore, give the present company an infinite advantage over the former workers, and will necessarily lead to the conclusion, that great as were the profits of the old adventurers, the present company, notwithstanding the apparent delay, will eventually be still more handsomely rewarded for their perseverance and outlay.

The details of this important meeting will be found in our columns, and to these our readers are referred. Several interesting facts came out during the course of the recent proceedings, some of which merit a more particular notice.

It appeared that the influential portion forming the direction, and several of the largest shareholders who attended, had separately employed some of the best mining authorities of the day, in thoroughly investigating the present state and progress of the works, all of whom had arrived at the unanimous conclusion, not only that the money laid out had been exceedingly well expended, but that the drainage was far more advanced than the actual level (the 174) reached would, to a superficial observer, seem to indicate. The pumps, it was stated, would henceforth be dropped in Crease's whim-shaft, on the wood casing left by the old adventurers, and no serious obstruction was thenceforth anticipated in dropping them, as the water had risen too fast upon the old company, at the stoppage of the deep workings, to allow of their making those sallows, or impediments, across the shaft, the removal of which had heretofore caused no small part of the delay in draining; and, what is still more important, the operations of the present company would no longer be kept back by cutting ground in the solid rock for bob-pits from the present depth to the bottom.

As might naturally have been expected, where a large call was in question, all the affairs of the company from the commencement were thoroughly sifted, and so satisfactory was the result, that every shareholder present, with the exception only of a single dissident, representing a very small number of shares, expressed a cordial approval of the proceedings of the company, and affixed his signature to the books.

Much satisfaction was expressed at the assurance that the grantees contribute not only to a portion of the present call, but henceforward stand on exactly the same footing as every other shareholder. It is very possible, also, that the shareholders generally are not aware of the fact announced from the chair, that the reserves of ore ground now laid open in Wheel Metal are estimated to be worth from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*; a fact which, taken in conjunction with the improvement that had taken place

within the last week at the junction of two chief Metal lodes, leaves no doubt of the increasing value of this portion of the property. The able manner in which their difficulties have been surmounted show that the turning point in the prosperity of those mines has been attained; and while it will remunerate the proprietors, will entitle the company to the respect and approbation of the whole of the mining world.

NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATING MINES.—Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines for Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, in his late report to Government, states that, since his report of 1853, when he described the various ventilating powers then in use in his district, another ventilator—Low's Patent Latent Heater—has been added. It consists of a grating of iron pipes about 1 inch in diameter, and several feet long, fitted round the side of the upcast shaft. The pipes are heated by steam from the engine-boilers, and are intended to act like a furnace, by rarefaction. With two of the heaters, as applied at the Vron Colliery, near Wrexham, he found the temperature of a volume of 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute raised 19° Fahr., the air being 61° as it entered, and 80° at the top of the shaft, after passing the steam heater. This invention was fully noticed and illustrated in our Journal of Feb. 23, at which time the apparatus had been in daily use for upwards of six months. The pit in which it was used was one of the most fiery in North Wales, and before the steam was admitted to the apparatus it was dangerous to enter the workings with a safety-lamp: the air was then so abundant, that the workings were carried on entirely with naked lights.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

OCT. 30.—The standard at the copper ore ticketing at Truro, last week, declined 2*l.* 16*s.*, as compared with the sale in the corresponding week of the previous month. The average produce last week was 6*l.*, and the price per ton 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The produce a month previously was also 6*l.*, and the price per ton 5*l.* 12*s.* Thus in a month there has been a decline of 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore, which upon Devon Great Consols sale, last week, of 2391 tons, made a difference of 418*l.* to the adventurers. They would have received that amount more for their ore if it had been sold a month previously. What is the reason for this decline in the price of ore the smelters alone can declare. To the miners it is a mystery, and a mystery which they think ought not to exist, when in the same week they see it reported from the London metal market that "copper continues steady, with a prospect of fixed rates being maintained;" and from Liverpool that "copper maintains firmly its position, and orders are reported to be plentiful." But however firm may be the price of copper, the monopolist smelters have the power to lower the price of ore to the miners; and they every now and then exercise that power, and enrich their pockets at the expense of the miners, charging the same for smelted copper as they did before they reduced the price of ore. The miners are now hoping for the establishment of a new independent smelting company, which, if it evinces a disposition to do them justice, they ought to see it to be their interest to support; if they do not, they deserve to suffer more in time to come than they have ever yet done from a selfish grinding monopoly.

But although the price of copper ores has somewhat fallen, it must not be supposed that the price is not even now a remunerative one to the miner. It is much more remunerative than it has been in some by-gone years, when mining was active and prosperous. The standard is higher now than it was in some of those years, so that there is no reason to predict a decline in mining prosperity, because the standard falls a pound or two sterling. But the point here insisted on is, that there is no reasonable ground for any decline whatever when the copper market is firm and "orders plentiful." A decline at such a period looks so much like another trick of the smelters, similar to those practices from which, in times past, they have so often derived profit, and the miners so often suffered loss.

The mining market continues comparatively dull and inactive, which results not from any fluctuations of the standard, but from the recently agitated and depressed condition of the money market, which has caused many persons engaged in trade and commerce to call in capital which they had embarked in mines, through which operation of circumstances there have been lately many more sellers than buyers of most mining shares. But it is confidently believed that a time of revival is approaching, and not far distant, when many Cornish mines, which are now presenting really favourable aspects, will no longer be almost neglected by the public.

At Wheal Clifford bi-monthly account, held last week, a dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared. This mine is reported to have become very rich; the shares are in comparatively few hands, and firmly held, the quoted price being 600*l.* The sales in Sept. and Oct. have been 800 tons, whilst in the previous two months they were 651 tons; and it is expected that the dividend at the next account will be much increased. South Frances stands at the head of the ticketing next week, having for sale 702 tons; whilst Basset comes next with 556 tons. The agents and adventurers of South Frances are somewhat proud of their position in the list. The price of shares is from 350*l.* to 360*l.* Alfred Consols is improving, laying open some excellent ore ground. West Damsel shares have somewhat declined, price about 95*l.* Copper Hill shares have advanced to 130*l.* The mine has improved, and the samplings are increasing: the sale next week will be 120 tons, whilst in the previous month it was only 63 tons. Wheal Margery shares have sold at 34*l.* Rosewarne shares are about 70*l.* In this district there are two or three young mines, which are likely before long to attract attention in the market. Porkellis United Tin Mine is reported to be looking very favourable. Great Wheel Vor, the prince of tin mines, has at length come completely under the Cost-book System. Cornishmen generally are of opinion that there is nothing equal to that system for the management of mines. Great Wheel Vor is necessarily a very expensive concern, and if made to pay, it can only be by the exercise of the most strict and prudent economy. The West Crinnis and Regent adventurers have adopted a system which is worthy of being followed by every cost book company: they have resolved to elect two competent shareholders at every bi-monthly meeting, to audit the accounts for the ensuing two months. For want of proper and searching audits, the money of some companies is extravagantly squandered; and it is a defect of the Cost-book System that special auditors, appointed by the company, are not rendered necessary under that system. Such auditors, if local shareholders, should not only examine the accounts, but be expected to look somewhat into the working of the mine, obtaining assistance for that purpose if they require it, and then to state to the general body of shareholders at the bi-monthly meetings whether they believe the mine is worked profitably or not. In mining partnerships, the partners at present do not sufficiently look into their own affairs.

At the Cornwall Quarter Sessions, held recently, a man, called Morcom, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing clothing from miners at Grambler and St. Aubyn Mine. The chaplain of the County Gaol reported the total number of prisoners during the year to have been 445, of whom 65 were miners.

Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, London, lately delivered a lecture at the Truro Institution, "On the Physics of a Sunbeam." The lecture was delivered to a very numerous audience, and is described as having been full of interesting and scientifically valuable information.

Captain John Fetherick, of Great Wheel Busy United, has addressed a letter to the Rev. J. Punnett, in which he asks him to name even one of scientific class to whom he referred in his speech at the Polytechnic meeting, who have ever opened up in any part of the world one good dividend-paying mine; and he then gives Mr. Punnett a list of dividend mines which have been brought out by Cornish mine agents. The list consists of North Roskear, Dolcoath, Carn Bra, East Pool, East Croft, South Frances, Tresavean, United Mines, and Tincroft; and he says he could add many more, "which does not sound to the ignorance of the Cornish mine agents."

Another fatal accident when blasting happened last week at the St. Day United Mines. Three men at work in the 140 fm. level had tamped three holes for explosion, and retired to fire them. After they had done so, one of the men, thinking they had all gone off, returned to the spot, when the third hole exploded, and he was killed. Many such accidents occur in a year, and it would be well if the miners were more careful.

During the last six months there has been a burning-house erected at the Pedn-an-drea Mines, adjoining Redruth, in which a large quantity of tin ores are daily roasted, consequently an immense volume of arsenical vapour arises; and from the chimney or flue being rather shorter than usual, and the draught very great, large quantities of arsenic are carried into the atmosphere, and condensed in the form of white vapour upon the

fields in the neighbourhood. Several horses have been poisoned by grazing in those fields, and two or three other animals. The company have very properly determined upon condensing the vapour for the future before it gets into the atmosphere.

The following is an example of what may take place when mining shareholders do not sufficiently look after their own affairs; I copy the details from a local paper:—At the Penzance County Court, in the case of Nicholls and Others v. Clay, the plaintiffs, miners, of Madron, claimed from Mr. Percival Clay, merchant, of London, the sum of 17*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, for work and labour done in North Ding Dong Mine in July and August last. Defendant's attorney stated that the dispute was that the pursuer, Mr. James Peremwan, had made a call of 10*s.* a share when there were only himself, his son (a boy of 13), and Mr. Davies (of the firm of Roscorla and Davies), present at the meeting; and that Mr. Davies opposed the call on behalf of Mr. John Provis, of Warminster, but that Mr. Peremwan and his son carried the motion, and issued circulars to the shareholders, stating that a call of 10*s.* had been made, which Mr. Clay, as one of the shareholders, now disputed; and also that the pursuer had called no meeting since that time, neither had he made up the cost-book since May last. Mr. Peremwan, however, having been called as a witness by his own attorney, proved that Mr. Clay was a shareholder; and his Honour held that the dispute between Mr. Peremwan and Mr. Clay had nothing to do with the present action, and that as defendant had been proved a shareholder, and the work had been done, he must give judgment for the amount claimed.

The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall held its annual meeting at Penzance on Friday, and I shall notice such of its proceedings as were of interest next week.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Oct. 30.—Although there is no improvement to notice in the position of the Iron Trade during the present week, we have the satisfaction of recording the fact that business does not seem to retrograde. The orders which are now given out are principally for the home demand, though the export trade is a little better, and the demand for best finished iron is such as to keep the makers fully employed. Underselling, as might be expected, prevails to a large extent, and even amongst the first-class makers prices are rather in favour of buyers. There has been a reaction in the Scotch pig-iron trade, and prices are higher. There is a pretty good demand for Derbyshire and Cleveland pigs, considering the depressed condition of the trade.

The Coal Trade is gradually improving, but it is evident, from the greatly increased demand, that prices will not improve much. The coal-owners in the Erewash Valley, where prices were somewhat lower than those of other districts, have advanced the price of this mineral 1*s.* per ton. The coal trade of South Yorkshire is improving, owing principally to the export demand for Grimby, and the proposed line of railway from Barnsley to Huddersfield is regarded as an important step for the further development of the coal trade of South Yorkshire, and there seems an earnest desire amongst the coalmasters to assist in carrying it out. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company are increasing their coal traffic from the district of Barnsley to Huddersfield, and there is little probability but that they would offer opposition to the new line.

There was a meeting of the Mill Town Lead Mining Company at the Commercial Hotel, Chesterfield, on Wednesday, for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the shareholders to registering the company under the Limited Liability Act. The prospects of the mine were stated to be in an improving position; and, although there was a large amount of ore on surface, it was not deemed advisable to declare any dividend. The lead market at Derby has receded 10*s.* per ton, and whilst the market continues dropping, mining companies will not be over anxious to sell.

In addition to the proposed mineral railway from Barnsley to Huddersfield, two other lines are now being projected in Yorkshire. The first is an intended line from Wakefield to Dewsbury, which is estimated to cost about 150,000*l.*, about one-third of which has been subscribed in the district. There was a meeting at the Royal Hotel, Wakefield, on Friday last, to further the object of obtaining the line, when Mr. Terry, of Bradford, a gentleman interested in the undertaking, gave information of what was intended to be done. There is another line in opposition to this. The other scheme is a proposed extension of the East Lancashire Railway to the West Riding—namely, from Colne to the Great Northern at Bradford, by Haworth. The survey is proceeding, and, should the line be made, it will materially shorten the present route from several of the principal towns in Lancashire to Bradford, Leeds, and other places in the West Riding.

An important educational measure (if compulsory education could be practically carried out) is being attempted in the West Riding of Yorkshire with regard to the youths employed at collieries. The object of the measure is to render it compulsory for every boy, before being employed in a colliery, to produce a certificate of his attendance at school for a certain period, and that he shall be sent to school one-half the time he would otherwise have been employed at work. Those who have any knowledge of schools in the mining districts will admit that the removal of boys from school at an early age to work in the pits is a great evil, as the boy invariably loses what little education he may have obtained. The clergy of Yorkshire have taken up the subject in good earnest; and, after holding several meetings and carrying on a long correspondence, the draft of a bill has been submitted to the Earl Fitzwilliam, who fully approves of it, and has promised to obtain the support of several other noblemen, with a view to pass a bill on this subject during the next session. Lord Fitzwilliam, being a large mineral proprietor, has always taken a great interest in the educational condition of his numerous workmen, and what he takes in hand he seldom fails to accomplish. We do not intend to anticipate how far the Legislature may sanction the extension of compulsory education to colliery boys, but as they have allowed a similar Act for boys employed in factories, it is probable that they may extend the system to collieries. There was a very interesting gathering on Monday of the colliers employed in Lord Fitzwilliam's pits at Elsecar, to present the manager, Mr. Benjamin Biram, and the underground steward, Mr. James Uttley, each with a silver cup, as a mark of the regard and esteem in which they were held by the colliers employed at the works, and for their kindness and good feeling towards them. Messrs. Biram and Uttley each acknowledged the gift in feeling and appropriate terms, and the proceedings concluded with the National Anthem. Several of the colliers delivered addresses, which were marked by great intelligence and high sentiment.

At Whittington, the water which burst into the Rev. A. Pierce's colliery has been so far reduced, after incessant pumping and drawing by tubs both night and day, that the men have descended into the mine, to examine the state of the underground works near the shaft. The pony which was in the mine at the time the water rushed in from the adjoining old levels, was found in the stable in an advanced state of decomposition, and it was sent up the shaft from its watery resting-place. The underground roads are considerably damaged, but not to that extent which was anticipated. Hopes are entertained that in a few weeks the damages will have been so far repaired that operations may be recommenced.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Oct. 31.—The Iron trade of this district, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, presents at the present time no indication of improvement. The Baltic ports have been kept open later this year than usual, and orders for those ports are still being executed; but these must very soon cease. From America, the orders during the present quarter have been exceedingly few; and it is a grave question among the first houses whether they shall not accept lower rates than those agreed upon at quarter day. In my letters previous to the meeting, I was always inclined to anticipate that a reduction would be acceded to; and although it was decided not to yield, nominally, the number of houses who have been receiving 9*l.* for bars since is exceedingly few, and will probably be still less. It is stated, on good authority, that houses of the first class are prepared to take rails at the prices accepted in Wales, a clear proof of the depression of the trade in the district. Pigs are much cheaper. Only a very few makers, whose pigs can be depended upon as being of the best quality, are selling 4*l.*, while the price for good pigs is 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and inferior qualities are to be had at very much lower rates. Ironstone is more plentiful. Flats and gubbin fetch 17*s.* per ton. Although ore and pigs are cheaper, however, one great element in the price of iron, labour, is still the same; and how those who make inferior iron, and get under 7*l.* 10*s.* for bars, can make it

pay is a problem which those who understand the trade find it difficult to solve. Fears are beginning to be entertained that we shall hear of more failures. There is little chance of a brisk trade before spring, and if these parties have to go on with borrowed money at the present rates of discount, the look out for them is gloomy.

The suspension of Messrs. Fox and Henderson has created much excitement in this district. Their works at Smethwick employ an immense number of people, and their stoppage would be a great calamity. This, however, it is hoped may be avoided, as the general feeling appears strongly to favour them, although every prudent man must feel how just is the moral of the *Times*,—that this event is a warning that no genius, enterprise, or industry, can exempt men from the necessity of "counting the cost" before they extend their operations beyond the limits of their means. The extent to which the failure will affect manufacturers in this district is at present uncertain. The greatest fear is that some of the small men about Darlaston and Willenhall, bolt makers, and so on, will be sufferers, in which case their ruin would be probably the result. But the general belief is that time will be granted, and that the firm will be able to retrieve its position. The event is certainly a serious warning, to which our capitalists will do well to take heed. Of course, this district would profit immediately by the construction of railways in Russia, but the policy of embarking English capital in such undertakings is exceedingly doubtful. One fact is highly probable, that capital will for some years command high rates. The continental kingdoms appear to be generally awakening to a sense of the importance of developing trade, of improving their means of transit, and otherwise increasing the facilities for developing their resources; and this will necessarily absorb a large amount of capital, and those who invest in undertakings whence it cannot be withdrawn, may in time to come regret the loss of the great profits of which their hasty speculation has deprived them. It should be remembered that railway shares and national debts are investments only suitable for those who do not require to use their capital, and only wish to secure a regular income. This class of people is necessarily limited, and the great increase of such investments must tend to diminish their value.

The committee appointed by the meeting of mine agents, at Dudley, to revise the special colliery rules, presented their report to a second meeting on Monday. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested. The committee appears to have pursued a wise course. They have obtained copies of special rules, adopted in all parts of the kingdom, which they have examined, and from this examination have framed certain amendments, which they propose. These amendments aim at more strictly defining the duties of each officer, and making more careful provisions against accidents. Ventilating furnaces are to be adopted wherever found necessary, single link-chains for winding to be disallowed for pits more than fifty yards deep, and other additional regulations are suggested, having for their object to render accidents less likely of occurrence. A copy of the proposed amendments is to be sent to each mine agent in the district, who will be invited to offer any suggestions that may occur to him on the subject, and a future meeting is to be held finally, to determine upon the amendments to be submitted to the Home Secretary for approval. This certainly looks like being in earnest, not to shirk just responsibility, but to render the Act effectual for the object it contemplates.

The only other matter of interest in connection with mining in this district to which I have to refer, is the progress of the Tipton Drainage Association. This body consist of the proprietors of various deep mines, flooded by a great pond of water, extending over an area some three miles in circumference. It has been actively at work since midsummer, 1854, at an expense of some thousands a year since that time, in pumping out the water. Recently additional engines have been employed, enhancing the cost, probably, between 1000*l.* and 2000*l.* per annum, and the lowering of the water is now proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. In the course of 12 months valuable beds of ironstone and coal, now under water, are expected by this means to be rendered available; and already mineral properties, hitherto flooded, are in consequence of its operations coming into the market. This will help to enable the South Staffordshire ironmasters better to bear that great and increasing competition to which they are subjected.

I said the association consisted of the proprietors of mines; I should have said of a large number of them, for the association is purely voluntary, and many who refused to contribute to the expenses will participate in the beneficial results. The law of England is very tender about affording compensation for damage incurred by the operations of others, but affords no means of enforcing the recovery of a portion of the expense of works from which others have reaped great benefits. Unfortunately the attention of Government is now too much absorbed in party struggles, and in managing the various factions which constitute a majority of the House of Commons, to admit of much hope that any measure will be soon brought forward to admit such works as these end general drainage for agricultural purposes being carried out, at the expense of all persons benefited, in a just proportion to their share of the results. Such a measure, doubtless, would afford the means for developing vast riches lying dormant.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Oct. 30.—The Stock Market fluctuated but little this week, and prices are almost without change. In shares the market was somewhat steadier, but business was limited. Mining shares were more in demand, at higher prices, but business in them also was limited. The following are the latest quotations, as usual:—Consols, 91½; New 3 per Cent, 92; Hibernian Bank, 32½; National Bank, 31; Royal Bank, 20½; Consumers' Gas, 8½; Mining Company of Ireland, 14½; Belfast and Ballymena, 54½; Dublin and Drogheda, ex div., 65; Dublin and Wicklow, 61; Great Southern and Western, 57½; Midland Great Western, 51; Waterford and Limerick, 23½. The weekly report from the Belderg Mine will be found among your British mining reports this week. The prospects of this mine have much improved, and it is confidently expected that the branch lode, which has been discovered as running from the new shaft, will join the main lode, and that a large deposit of ore will be found at the point of intersection. Your remarks upon the new companies about being formed to work our Irish minerals have been read with much interest, as indicative of a new era in the "Land of the West," and the consummation of the projects is anxiously looked forward to. Every one interested in the welfare of Ireland must hail with delight every enterprise of this nature, because its good effects will not be confined to the promoters, but will be diffused through every class of the community, will elevate the general condition of the country, and promote among the poorer classes, living within the sphere of operations, a self-reliant and industrious spirit; in a word, a permanent good would be effected if such undertakings proved successful, but that success must depend upon those connected with the working out of the scheme, and if they proved steady, persevering, and faithful to their engagements, I have no fear of the result. Such projects must succeed if carried on as the Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow Copper Mining Company, and many other mining speculations in this country. From the sanguine manner in which you have penned your observations on the projected "West of Ireland Mining Company," it is evident that the promoters are gentlemen, not only of ability and experience, but of respectability and standing. Such men will impart confidence, and give a turn to commercial enterprises of this character, essentially necessary to their welfare. The first step is generally the most important, and the one taken by the "West of Ireland Company" projects, in requiring a large capital, shows their prudence and sense; and until every penny of the sum required (200,000*l.*) be at least subscribed for, nothing whatever should be done, as it was by acting on a different principle that other mining associations have failed in Ireland, though some of them were brought out with the best intentions. In some instances not more than 1-20th part of the capital was paid up: this was soon expended, was found insufficient, but calls would not be paid, and consequently all had to be abandoned. Now, as I feel that I am not without some experience in these matters, I may be permitted to suggest with reference to the "West of Ireland Company," that until one-fourth of the nominal capital be paid, operations should not be even commenced; and I would also suggest, and strongly urge upon the promoters, the formation of a board of management in Ireland, composed of gentlemen well-known in this city; for, *entre nous*, we Irish look rather with suspicion (and you will say, not without cause) upon companies brought out and altogether formed in London to work projects in Ireland; the fact being, that management in London is too far from the scene of operations to be practically useful in carrying out details. Besides, after the statistics recently given by Mr. Dargan, when speaking before vice-

royalty, at a public dinner in the North of Ireland, and which statistics have been commented on by the English press, we are certainly inclined to plume ourselves upon the successful manner in which our Irish companies have been conducted. I offer my remarks with the best possible spirit. I bid a hearty welcome to your enterprising friends, and wish them every success; and I am confident they will have it, if their intentions are honestly and perseveringly carried out.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution have awarded the following premiums, for papers read during the Session 1855-56:—

A Telford Medal, and a Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to John Murray, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Progressive Construction of the Sunderland Docks."

Telford Medal, to John Mortimer Heppel, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Relative proportion of the top, bottom, and middle webs of Iron Girders and Tubes."

Telford Medal, to Henry Robinson, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Past and Present Condition of the River Thames."

Telford Medal, to Chas. Robert Drysdale, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Steep Gradients of Railways, and the Locomotives employed."

Telford Medal, to Fred. M. Kelley (New York, U.S.A.), for his paper "On the Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the practicability of a Ship Canal, without Locks, by the Valley of the Atrato."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Geo. Herbert, for his paper "On the Construction of Buoy, Beacons, and other Stationary Floating Bodies."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Evan Hopkins, for his paper "On the Vertical Structure of Primary Rocks, and the general character of their Gold-bearing Varieties."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Heinke, for his paper "On Improvements in Diving Dresses, and other Apparatus for Working under Water."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to John Baillie (Vienna), for his paper "On the Application of Volute Springs to the Safety-valves of Locomotive and other Boilers."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Kemble Hall (U.S.A.), for his paper "On the Causes of the Explosions of Steam-boilers."

The first meeting of the next Session will be held on Nov. 11, when a paper by Mr. D. K. Clark, "On the Improvement of Locomotive Stock," will be read and discussed.

MEETING UPON THE SPECIAL RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

An adjourned meeting of the mine agents of this district was held at the Hotel, in Dudley, on Monday, to receive the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to revise the Special Rules now in force in this district for the Management of Coal Mines.

Mr. JOHN ASTON in the chair.

The meeting was very largely attended by mine agents, representing every corner of the South Staffordshire district, all of whom appeared to take a very lively interest in the result of the committee's recommendations for revising and adding to the present Special Rules.

The Secretary then read the report of the committee, as follows:—
The committee appointed on September 22 last beg to lay before this meeting the result of their deliberations.

Your committee have been in communication with the various Government Inspectors of Mines throughout the kingdom, and with several mine agents of great repute in other districts, who have kindly furnished your committee with copies of the rules in use in the several collieries under their inspection and superintendence, which have been found of great service in framing the rules now to be submitted to your notice.

Your committee have met five times, and have gone carefully over these rules, and have selected from them all such portions as seem to them suitable to this district.

Your committee have, in the first place, endeavoured to define particularly the duties of various parties connected with collieries, and, in the second place, have constructed several new and important rules which seem to them necessary and proper to be added to those now in use; as, for instance, the proper examination of the pit in working before any men are allowed to descend in the morning; for the introduction and management of a ventilating furnace, where found necessary; for the use of a "danger" signal to warn colliers of the danger from fire-damp; for the discontinuing of round single-link-chain for raising or lowering men in pits more than 50 yds. deep; for bore holes being kept in advance of workings where large quantities of water or gas are known to exist. And your committee have further endeavoured to alter and add to such of the rules as do not appear sufficiently explicit.

Your committee, in submitting the altered rules to your consideration, do not press them for adoption in their present form, but rather as a first draft, to be afterwards matured. A copy of the revised rules will be sent to each mine agent, and they will be requested to communicate to the committee any suggestion they may feel inclined to make before the next meeting.

The report was signed by Mr. Aston, the Chairman.

It was suggested, upon the recommendation of the committee, the revised rules should be read over also, and a discussion on each rule invited, which was accordingly done; but all parties appeared so completely satisfied with the recommendations of the committee that scarce a single objection was raised to either of the rules. Some of the alterations and additions appeared of the greatest importance, and although appearing in some cases perhaps a little too severe upon some parties connected with collieries, all admitted the necessity of such measures being adopted, and that a radical change in mining discipline in this district was quite imperative.

The Secretary, it appeared, in the first place, had communicated with all the Government Inspectors of Mines throughout the kingdom, and several mine agents of repute in other districts, inviting suggestions and requesting copies of the rules adopted in their several districts; and the result, as may be expected, was a mass of information, which would not fail to be of the greatest moment in enabling the committee to arrive at an improved code of rules.

We cannot help but admire the spirit which seems to govern the committee in endeavouring to perfect the rules before submitting them to Sir George Grey for approval, for it will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the rules as now revised are to be printed (in rough), and a copy sent to each mine agent of the district, for him to con over (and if he pleases submit them to his employer), and forward suggestions thereon to the Secretary, before a final and general meeting takes place. This step cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect, and may still add to the completeness of the revisions made in committee.

We noticed in the Assembly Rooms samples of improved chairs, wire rope, signal bells, anemometers, model of White and Grant's patent safety-lamp, drawing of Struve's patent mine ventilator, and other improved appliances in mining, which excited a good deal of interest.

As soon as we can obtain a sight of the rules as revised, we shall consider it our duty to make some further remarks thereon.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

EDUCATION OF COLLIERY CHILDREN.—A number of the working colliers in Yorkshire and Lancashire have for some time past been endeavouring to promote the education of their offspring by seeking for the extension of something like the Factory Act to all boys employed at collieries. At present many boys are employed at collieries, either assisting to get coal, or about the works on "the bank," and little or no time is allowed for their education at school. Some of the clergy and other influential parties have taken the question up, and the draught of a bill has been presented to Earl Fitzwilliam, a large coalowner, who it is said cordially approves of the measure. It is brought before Parliament in a bill which is intended to be introduced by Lord Wharfedale, the Earl of Effingham, and other coalowners. The object of this bill is to render it compulsory for every boy, before being employed, to produce a certificate that he has attended school a certain time, and also that when he is employed he shall be sent to school half his time, the same as the younger workers in factories.

VIOLATIONS OF COLLIERY REGULATIONS.—At the Petty Sessions at Oldham, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Butterworth, proprietor of the Bent Grange Colliery, was summoned by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines for the Manchester district, for neglecting to appoint a fireman, as required by the rules of the colliery.—Mr. Dickinson stated that by the Act 18 and 19 Vic. c. 108, passed last session of Parliament, and which came into operation last January, each colliery on air was required to draw up a special set of rules for the management of its mines, and those rules had to receive the sanction of the Home Secretary. One of them (the 14th) required that in every colliery where fire-damp prevailed a fireman should be appointed to go down and examine the workings every morning before the men commenced their work. The colliery in question was notoriously a fiery one, twenty persons having been killed by one explosion a few years ago, and another explosion having previously occurred by which several lives were lost. He (the Inspector) visited the colliery on the 6th inst., and found a place in the down brow of the Royal Mine giving off fire-damp in such a quantity that if anything occurred to obstruct the ventilation, such as the accidental falling open of an air-door, a fall in the roof, or a defect in the bratticing, a dangerous accumulation of fire-damp might readily be occasioned, and owing to the want of a fireman it might not be detected, until it had exploded, and probably caused the loss of many lives. From the warnings the proprietor had previously had of the destructive effects of fire-damp, and the necessity for taking proper precautions, this breach of the rules was, in his (Mr. Dickinson's) opinion, wholly inexcusable, and he asked for the infliction of the highest penalty—namely, 5*l.* He then gave Mr. Butterworth notice in accordance with the provisions of the Act, requiring the proprietor to appoint a fireman, and added that he was liable to a penalty of 1*l.* per day, so long as he continued without one.—Mr. William Blackburn, viewer of the pit, stated that there was no fireman employed in the mine; and, in cross-examination, he said the mine was one of the best ventilated in the district. Mr. Ponsonby, for the defendant, contended that no fireman was required, as Mr. Butterworth had made great alterations to improve the ventilation of the mine, which was now in a better condition than any other in the district.—The magistrates inflicted a penalty of 2*l.* and costs.—Mr. Joseph Crook, owner of the Doghill Colliery, at Crompton, was next charged, under the same Act, with neglecting to provide an adequate amount of ventilation in his mine. Mr. Dickinson inspected the pit on the 17th inst. and found the air so noxious that a candle could scarcely burn, so that it was not only detrimental to health, but was almost dangerous to life. Indeed, the mine was in such a state that a person was actually suffocated in it on the 4th inst. from the bad air. The defendant, who said that he had been owner of the pit for five years, but that he never went into it, leaving it working to other people, whom he paid well for attending to it, was fined 2*l.* 10*s.* and costs.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the usual monthly meeting, in Manchester, the chief Inspector (Mr. R. B. Longridge) presented his monthly report, from which the following are extracts:—During the month, 235 visits have been made to members of the association, 511 boilers inspected, and 65 engines indicated: 18 of these boilers were found in a dangerous state from following causes:—2 from defective construction; 8 from corrosion and defects in plates; 4 from safety valves being inoperative; 2 from water gauges being inoperative; 2 from injury in consequence of deficiency of water. He adds that, in many instances great discrepancy has been observed in the pressure gauges; and as it appears to be a common practice to weight the supply valves according to such gauge, he recommends attaching to every boiler, or set of boilers, an indicator tap, to enable him at any time to test the accuracy of the safety valves and pressure gauges; by means of his indicator. In regard to economy, although in taking the average the compound engines, working at a high pressure, have some advantage, yet their are instances,

where simple condensing-engines, working at a moderate pressure, are nearly equal to them. The explanation of this is, that although in the former the expansion principle is more fully developed, a large amount of the anticipated advantage is lost, in consequence of a portion of the expansion taking place in the passages between the cylinders, and being thus unavailable. In the simple condensing-engine, on the other hand, the whole of the expansion takes place within the cylinder and is, therefore, effective. It is quite evident that in many of these engines of both classes a considerably further economy may be effected by proper arrangement of the valves.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting was held at the offices, 190, Regent-street, on Thursday, Dr. BEATTIE in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the secretary read the half-yearly report and accounts, an abstract of which was given in last week's *Mining Journal*. The CHAIRMAN observed that the shareholders had now the report of the directors before them. From this it would be seen that the affairs of the company were in a most prosperous condition; all their shares had been taken up by friends; there was no stock jobbing required in their transactions. To one part of the report he would now allude—to that regarding joint-stock companies. They were all aware that the late startling revelations with regard to these associations had materially shaken public confidence. He did not wish to arrogate to themselves any particular honesty, but he could assure them that there were no accounts paid without the cheques signed by two of the directors and the manager.

A PROPRIETOR enquired if the amount of debts they had outstanding were all good? The CHAIRMAN replied that all their bad debts had been written off.

Mr. MATTHEWS stated they were deeply indebted to the directors, and he felt great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. The shareholders had great cause of congratulation on their present position.

Mr. OLDFIELD said he had watched the progress of the company since its first commencement; and, in seconding the motion, he could only say that at each half-yearly meeting the accounts showed they were enjoying a career of prosperity.

Capt. FURNELL then moved that a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum should be declared, with a bonus of 2½ per cent.—This was seconded by Mr. THOMAS, and unanimously carried.

General Hughes was then elected a director in the place of the late Col. Cockburn. A sum of 10 guineas each was voted to the auditors, Messrs. Heath and Vickers, as remuneration for their services; this was responded to by those gentlemen, who bore testimony to the accuracy with which the accounts were kept, and the general increase of the business of the company.

Mr. TURNER said they should not separate without offering their thanks to their indefatigable manager, Mr. T. W. Stapleton. They must remember that although he had transferred a good business to them, yet that since he had been their manager this had been greatly extended; and he, therefore, trusted the shareholders would consider this. He was not prepared to state any plan or proposal for fixed salary; he thought that this should be left to the directors. He should conclude with moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Stapleton for his indefatigable exertions, coupled with a recommendation that some further remuneration should be awarded to him.

Mr. MATTHEWS felt great pleasure in seconding the motion. He thought the directors should consider the great services Mr. Stapleton had rendered them, and submit it at the next general meeting to the shareholders.

Mr. STAPLETON said it was with great pleasure he acknowledged the kind manner in which the shareholders had recognised his services. He was glad to see the question of remuneration to himself had come from the shareholders to the directors, instead of from the latter to the former. He was not a man given to flattery; at the time he transferred his business to the company they could see by his books that his average income was 1680*l.*; since then he had received from the company a sum of 500*l.* a year. This, they must be aware, was totally inadequate. He had devoted his attention to their interests, but they must remember that the reward was not labour. He knew that their business would increase, and he would not talk about receiving a commission on hundreds but on thousands. They would find that his future would not disappoint the past, and his energies would always be devoted to the furtherance of the interests of the company.

A vote of thanks was then given to the directors, which was suitably acknowledged, and the meeting separated.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:

The market during the week has not been very active, which probably arises, in a great measure, from the stringency of the money market. Several of the mines in the dividend and progressive lists are improving in their prospects, the shares in which have been dealt in to some extent. We may enumerate the following as being among the number:—East Bassett, Great South Tolgus, West Bassett, Trevelyan, Lady Bertha, South Wheel Franks, Sortridge Consols, North Bassett, South Caradon, Par Consols, Wheel Mary Ann, Great Wheel Alfred, and Alfred Consols.

East Bassetts have risen from 45 to 60 during the week, owing to a reported improvement in the mine.

Great South Tolgus are still in good demand at 14 to 14½. From the greater facilities afforded by the steam-whim for drawing the ore to surface, it is very probable the future samplings will be monthly. The quantity already discovered is very considerable.

West Bassett, according to the usual weekly report, has considerably improved. The shares have advanced to 32, buyers. This is one of the safest investments in the list.

In consequence of the Tavistock mail not being in time for the train at Plymouth, the usual weekly report of Lady Bertha Mine has not arrived at the office. We are, however, informed that the lode at Moyle's shaft continues to improve, and is now worth about 4 to 5 tons of good ore per ft., notwithstanding which the shares have receded to 20s. At the present price, seeing that this mine can be worked at a comparative small cost, and by water-power, a very favourable opportunity is offered for purchasing, as the chances of success are very great: 60 tons sampled to-day for the present month.

South Wheel Franks are in good demand at 35s to 36s, with an absence of sellers. A good and safe investment, paying about 12½ per cent., with a great probability of increase.

Sortridge Consols dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, equal to above 15 per cent. on 3s, will be payable on Monday next—present price, 2½ to 2¾. Several important points are likely to be arrived at in a short period, which will have a great effect on the value of the mine.

At Par Consols usual four-monthly meeting, held during the week, a dividend of 22s. per share was declared, being above 12½ per cent. on the present price of the shares, 21½ to 22½.

Wheel Mary Ann pays 2s. per share quarterly, or above 20 per cent. on their present price, 38*l.*

The prospects of Alfred Consols are steadily improving, and it is anticipated that an increase of dividend will be declared at the next bi-monthly meeting. Present price, 16 to 16½.

Great Wheel Alfred appears to be looked on by the most competent authorities as a certainty to become a great mine; and we state it upon good authority that several thousands of pounds worth of ore has been discovered during the past month. All possible dispatch is being made to communicate from the 180 to Copper House shaft. When this is effected the samplings will considerably increase. At the present price, 9½ to 10, the shares are, in our opinion, very cheap, as the chances of a considerable rise are very great.

Cliffords are in good demand at 500 to 600, and likely to go higher.

Wheel Wreys have receded within a few weeks from 8½ to 7½. This has partially been brought about by the continued sale of a large number of shares. If there be no serious falling off in the prospects of the mine, the shares at present price are cheap. The last quarterly dividend was 7s., and we have been informed that the next will be the same amount.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, says:—

The market for shares in British mines has been firm, with a fair amount of business transacted. Great South Tolgus, Old Tolgus United, and Great Alfred, have experienced a rise in commercial value scarcely to be instanced in any other dividend property. Bassett, Sortridge, and South Franks are well regarded, although little business is done in comparison with North and West Bassett, which immediately adjoin.

Standing immediately to the south is the South Buller and West Penstruthal, and Buller and Bassett United. As the grants of these two companies are situated in the same north and south channel of ground as the best mines in the district, great results may be achieved at any moment; therefore, as progressive companies, they command deservedly unusual attention in our market. An enquiry has existed for Great Fortune, with an upward tendency. Charlotte reported in the prospectus in the 10, 20, and 30 ft. levels, and several transactions have taken place. United Mines have advanced, which is justified by recent improvements; the adventure consists of 400 shares only, and the price of about 1600*l.* were realised upon the last two months' operations.

In the same district is the South Gortland, divided into 2000 shares, 5*l.* paid, present value, 5½; a great advance will take place in the market value of this adventure, which possesses all the elements essential to success. Carnewas enquired after, with very encouraging prospects. Balloon Consols, Leland Consols, and Margery, stand first among the progressive mines, in the immediate locality of Providence, Margaret, and Kitty, three of the most profitable companies for tin in Cornwall. Greenville has receded, whilst the intrinsic value of the property has improved of late.

North Franks and South Carn Brea are probably selling at their lowest range; a discovery in either will doubtless or treble their present value. West Providence, flat; South Conity, sellers; whilst Mill Pool, Boiling Well, West Alfred, Tineroff, Stray Park, and St. Day United, remain heavy, with sellers. Condurrow has improved. Enquiries have been made for West Damself, Severn, Sortridge Consols, Lady Bertha, Devon Great Consols, and Porkliss United.

IRON STATISTICS.—Since 1785, 60,000,000 tons of pig-iron have been made, and 45,000,000 tons used for making 30,000,000 tons of rolled iron, requiring 210,000,000 tons of coal, 135,000,000 tons of ironstone, and 27,000,000 tons of limestone, thus adding 120,000,000 sterling to the rentals of mineral owners, out of materials previously useless, and only made profitable by Henry Cort's invention of the world of Locke. To any one who will seriously reflect on it, I suppose it will appear past doubt that, were the iron lost among us, we should in a few ages be unavoidably reduced to the wretched and ignorant state of the ancient savage Americans, whose natural endowments and provisions came no way short of those of the most flourishing and polite nations; so that he who first made known the use of that contemptible mineral (ironstone) may be truly styled the father of arts and author of plenty.

CONSUMING SMOKE.—Messrs. Lodge and Ogden, of Leeds, propose to introduce streams of air into the flame and gases generated in steam-boiler and other furnaces while passing, or after they have passed, the bridge, thus to effect the combustion of any smoke that may be passing off from the fire-place; this is effected by the employment of an air-distributing apparatus of a peculiar construction, supplied by air directly from the ash-pit, or from a tube running under the ash-pit. This apparatus consists of a hollow pillar, which carries at its level a little above the furnace a bridge an air chamber, formed somewhat like a flattened tube, and provided with a series of holes in its opposite sides, for the purpose of distributing (in streams) the air which passes up the hollow pillar from the ash-pit or air supply tube. This air-distributing apparatus is preferred of fire-brick or fire-clay, to prevent its rapid destruction by the flame that plays around it; and when the invention is applied to wagon-boilers, it is to have two such air-distributing tubes or chambers, set at any suitable distance apart. In some kind of boilers it may be desirable to make the bridge the supporting medium for the air chamber or chambers, and in that case the bridge is to be hollow, so as to connect the air-distributors with the air supply pipe or ash-pit.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—D. LAW, J. INGLIS, Glasgow: Moulding or shaping metals.—V. AVAL, Paris: Manufacture of iron and steel, and in the construction of furnaces to be employed therein, also in the obtaining a certain agent employed in such manufacture.—J. HINES, Birmingham: New or improved manufacture of metal boxes.—T. B. SMITH, Gracechurch-street: Permanent way of railways, and in the running of railway carriages.—W. MARRIOTT, D. SCODER, Huddersfield: Purifying coal gas.—F. WARD, Liverpool: Improved composition for coating the bottoms of ships.—J. A. LONGHURST, Westminster, Thos. RICHARDSON, Newcastle-on Tyne: Improvement in constructing the fire-boxes of locomotive steam-boilers.—J. B. HOWELL, Sheffield: Manufacture of cast-steel.—J. DELAVAL, Paris: Pulverising powder.—R. MCCONNELL, A. MACKENZIE, Glasgow: Supplying steam-boilers with water, part of which improvements, or modifications thereof, are applicable for the transmission of fluids, and the indication of fluid levels under pressure.—L. ADON, E. ABRAHAM, Paris: Colours from metals, and in the furnaces or apparatus for the same.—J. STEPHEN, Glasgow: Steam-boilers and furnaces.—T. ALLEN, Clifton: Iron and other metallic bedsteads.—J. BURROWS, Wigan: Improved arrangement of apparatus employed in winding coals or other minerals from mines, which improvement is also applicable for other similar purposes.—C. LUFFEL, Old Broad-street: Casting of metals.—E. TOMES, Islington: Screw propelling.—J. COMMANDURE, Lyons: Regenerating the impulsive force of any motive-power.—F. FOGGI, Southampton-place, New-road: Manufacture of engines driven by steam or other vapour.—E. ROGERS, Abercrombie: Decomposition and combustion of fuel.—W. GORRAGE, Widnes: Coal gas for illuminating purposes.—J. SMITH, Kirtley: Heating the feed water of steam-boilers for marine and land purposes.—J. R. FRANGE, Carcassonne, France: Electric telegraph apparatus.—W. PATRICK, Clarendon-street: Roof and lamp for railways and other carriages.—T. FLOCKTON, Trafalgar-square: Consumption of smoke.—C. HUMPHREY, Camberwell: Grease for lubricating railway axles and other machinery.—Sir F. C. KNOWLES, Lovell Hill: Manufacture of iron and steel, and in the preparation of fuel used therein.—J. J. LACASSAGNE, R. THIERS, Lyons: Electric lamp.—A. LORIMIER, Commercial-road: Re-working vulcanised india-rubber.—W. PARSONS, Lambeth: Generating and employing steam in steam-engines.—W. CLAY, Liverpool, J. HARRIS: Manufacture of iron and steel.—S. SMITH, Sole: Furnaces.—E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE, London, J. C. LAWS, Brighton: Tools for soldering metals.—L. PARRISON, West Boldon: Treatment of certain salts and oxides of manganese.—J. Mc INNES, Liverpool: Surface mineral coating for protecting iron and other substances, and an improved vehicle or varnish by which it is applied, and which may be applied with or without the addition of other substances.

SEPARATING GOLD AND OTHER METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. W. E. Newton has patented an invention (a communication), which consists in the use of a metal basin, which is supported at its centre by a ball and socket joint, and by the bed upon which it is adjusted at the depressed point of contact between the lower surface of the basin and bed caused by the rocking and grating of the basin by the revolution of the crusher ball contained therein; in the use of an arm for depressing the side of the basin immediately in front of the crushing ball, in combination with a screw supplemental ball in the basin, arranged in such a way as to follow the crushing ball in its rotation, and to follow the basin, and thereby, by its connection with the opposite end of the cross-head of the depressing arm, assisting the basin in its gyrating motion, while at the same time it assists the crusher ball in crushing the ore; and in the construction and use of an amalgamating mill, through the cone of which the wash of the crusher basin is discharged to be ground and agitated in contact with a column of mercury confined in a barrel surrounding the mill stones.

BAR-IRON.—Mr. Wm. Clay, of Liverpool, has specified an improvement in manufacturing wrought-iron: his invention consists in taking crude or cast-iron, or fine metal, in the melted state, and reducing it to a granular form, in which state it will be found much more convenient for conversion by the subsequent ordinary processes into bar iron. The iron may be obtained either direct from the blast-furnace, from which it may be run out in a molten state, or it may be melted down from pig-iron or scrap-iron; but from whatever source it may be obtained, he proposes to subject it to a process of granulation, in which it is melted in a crucible, or in a ladle, or in a vessel of any convenient height through a perforated plate, whereby it will be divided into small particles, and by descending through an atmosphere charged with oxygen gas, the divided molten metal will during its passage through the air be decarbonised or partially decarbonised. Ordinary atmospheric air contains a considerable quantity of oxygen, and will act with considerable effect in decarbonising the iron; but Mr. Clay also proposes sometimes to charge the atmosphere (through which the molten iron is to fall) with an additional dose of oxygen, or some other gas, or to have a divided stream of oxygen gas, or some other gas, or some other gas, or to let it fall from any convenient height through a perforated plate, whereby it will be divided into small particles, and by descending through an atmosphere charged with oxygen gas, the divided molten metal will during its passage through the air be decarbonised or partially decarbonised. 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MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE HOLDERS OF SHARES in the FOURTH EXTENSION CAPITAL of the Madras Railway Company are hereby informed that the DEED of ACCESSION relating to these shares LIES FOR SIGNATURE at the offices of the company, No. 33, New Broad-street, London, daily, between the hours of eleven and three; and the holders of these shares are hereby required to execute the same on or before the 31st of December next; otherwise the shares, with the deposits paid thereon, will become forfeited.

Parties applying to execute the deed will be required to produce the bankers' receipts, in exchange for which shares will be given when ready for delivery. By order of the board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

Shareholders who have not already applied for the sealed certificates of their original and previous extension shares, in exchange for the office acknowledgments of their execution of the deed, are hereby requested to do so, the certificates remaining at the office at their risk after the notice given that they are ready for delivery.

London, October 25, 1856.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, COAL MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—VALUABLE COAL FIELDS AND OTHER PROPERTY, in the Forest of Dean, and in the townships of West Dean, and parish of Newland, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of November next, in the following lots:—

Lor 1.—A FREEHOLD COTTAGE AND STABLE, with about 3 acres of garden and orchard ground, situated at Whitecroft, in the parish of Newland, near to the Severn and Wye Railway, and to the coal and ironworks at Park End, now in the occupation of Mr. William Croft.

Lor 2.—A valuable FREEHOLD FARM, known as Milkwall Farm, containing 31 a. 3 s. 2 p., or thereabouts, of excellent arable and meadow land, situated near the market town of Coleford, and in the township of West Dean, and parish of Newland, with farm house and convenient outbuildings, together with six cottages, with gardens and other conveniences, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Blanch and others.

Lor 3.—The valuable LEASE (of which 19½ years are unexpired at Michaelmas, 1856) of the NORTHERN and KIDNALS COLLIERIES, now in full work, situated on the Severn and Wye Railway, and only two miles from the Port of Lydney, raising large quantities of the Kidnals and Norehard coals, celebrated for domestic purposes, steam-engines, and gas works. These collieries are principally worked by levels in the several veins—Kidnals (or Yorkley), Whittington, Norehard (or Coleford High Delf), and the Trenchard; about 300 acres of the three lower veins are unopened. The collieries have a free shipping wharf at Lydney Basin, and are charged only one-sixth part of the highest rate of tonnage chargeable by the Severn and Wye Railway Company on the Forest coal. The plant and stock are to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

Lor 4.—A FREEHOLD MANSION HOUSE, with lawn and large garden, known as Althorne House, situated at Lydney, in the county of Gloucester, now in the occupation of Mr. David Davies. Lydney is distant by railway from Gloucester about 19 miles, from Cheltenham, and from London, in the county of Gloucester, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of November next, in the following lots:—

Lor 5.—ALL the several FREESTONE QUARRIES, situated in the Forest of Dean, as awarded and set out by the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners—viz., Nos. 35, 63, and 133, in Dark Hill Valley; No. 129, near to Park End Toll-bar; and No. 135, in Howler's Slade Valley; subject to the terms of the said award, and the Closures contained in the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 43.

Lor 6.—A valuable property situated in the Forest of Dean, and known as the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY, including Arthur's Folly, or Speedwell, and Bream's Eaves Level Gales, and comprising an unopened tract of 216 acres, or thereabouts, containing the Yorkley, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown grant of £80 per annum is paid up to Midsummer last.

Lor 7.—A valuable property, also situated in the Forest of Dean, known as the UNION COLLIERY, comprising an unopened tract of 340 acres, or thereabouts. This colliery adjoins the north side of the Rising Sun Colliery, and contains the Yorkley, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown grant of £120 per annum is paid up to Midsummer, 1856.

The Great Western, and Severn and Wye Railways, and convenient tramroads, run near to the properties, and there are other facilities, which render them desirable for the attention of capitalists, public companies, coal merchants, and others, and give an opportunity for profitable investment rarely occurring.

Full particulars of these properties are preparing, and will shortly be published, with the time and place of sale; in the meantime, further information may be had of Messrs. GRAHAM, solicitors, Abingdon, Berks; Messrs. GRAHAM and LYDE, solicitors, Mitre-court Chambers, Temple, London; JAMES WINTLE, Esq., solicitor, Newham, Gloucestershire; JOSEPH AUSTIN, Esq., solicitor, Oxford; and Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, the manager, Lydney.

DESIRABLE MINERAL INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a EXTENSIVE SETTS OF MINERALS in the mountains, and in a mountain, and crop out for 500 yards to the surface, in a mass of from 20 to 30 feet in height. But little mining will be required; the property has been inspected, and favourably reported on; and several ironmasters have expressed themselves satisfied with the quality of the ores. The means of transport are facile, the distance from the mineral veins to the lake being about three-quarters of a mile, on a descent, and the freight from thence to Glasgow being only from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per ton. There are likewise some large heaps of slag, which are estimated to be of considerable value. Copper has also been found, together with other minerals. The large extent of the different sets, and a desire that they should be worked so efficiently as to be adequately developed, has induced the owner to offer them on favourable terms to parties interested in mining enterprise.

Further particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed to Mr. W. Foxton, Eains, near Tarbert, Argyleshire.

TO BE LET, IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, the numerous VEINS of excellent IRONSTONE and the COAL in the FARMS of CWM-HIDIE, CWM-GRWYLLIS, and PEN-Y-GRAG, situated near Pontyberem, in the Gwent diocese, and consisting of about 160 acres.

The whole of these veins are on the north crop of the lowest measures of this coal basin, and are well known to produce the best ironstone in South Wales. Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., North, Glamorganshire.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY, ALL the SEAMS of most valuable BITUMINOUS COAL, consisting of one vein 3 ft. 9 in. thick, one 2 ft. and one 20 in., which can be worked to a great extent by level, requiring little or no timber, situate and being under the lands of Soho, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, containing 200 acres, or thereabouts, within about two miles' distance of the shipping port. There are several other seams supposed to run under the property, but which have not yet been proved.—For further particulars, apply to Tnos. DAVIES, Belle Vue Cottage, Llanelly.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per SHARE has this day been made upon the new shares in the above company (making the shares fully paid up), and that the same must be PAID at the offices of the company, as under, on or before SATURDAY, 15th November next.

By order of the board, WM. NICHOLSON, Secy.

57, Old Broad-street, Oct. 15, 1856.

N.B. The share certificates must be produced, to have the call endorsed thereon.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS of this association will be HELD at the offices of the association, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to receive the report of the directors. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 31, 1856.

N.B. The auditors' statement may be seen at the office three days before the meeting.

MOSELLE MINING COMPANY.—This Company having, on the 22nd of October, 1856, by resolution of the Shareholders, been WOUND-UP, Notice is hereby given, that the SILVER-LEAD MINE, "HELENA," near Zell, on the Moselle, in Prussia, is FOR SALE, BY TENDER.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. EVERS, 61, Moorgate-street, London.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this company will be HELD at the Company's offices, No. 6, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Friday, the 7th November next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a Report from the Directors on the progress of the Company's affairs during the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secretary.

6, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Oct. 27, 1856.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—The BUSINESS of the following MINES will in future be CONDUCTED at 8, 9, and 10, GRESHAM HOUSE, or 25, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, instead of 4, Austin's-lane, as heretofore:—

Old Tolguis United. South Buller and West Penitruhal.

The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure. The mis- trust for only engendered, but openly expressed, in joint-stock banks, and other joint-stock companies, consequent upon the failure of the Royal British Bank, has given a great impetus to British mines, which are conducted upon the Cost-book System.—meetings are held bi-monthly or quarterly, and the shareholders themselves examine and pass the accounts of purveyors and managers, and not only afford frequent opportunities of testing their accuracy, and gaining correct data relative to the true prospects of the future, but also demonstrate forcibly the advantages and security held out to capitalists over other descriptions of property, especially joint-stock wherein shareholders seldom possess or exercise any control over the affairs of the associations in which they have embarked their money.

The annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17½, and even 20 per cent. per annum, render the present an advantageous opportunity for investment:—

Basset. Buller. South Frances.

Providence. Great Work. Margaret.

Mary Ann. Killy. Alfred Consols.

North Basset. West Basset. East Pool.

Rosebank. Ding Dog. Tincroft.

South Cardron. Botallack. Levant.

Devon Great Consols. Carnarvon. Wrey.

And many others. Whilst the undiminished progressive mines are likely soon materially to advance in current value, without the corresponding risk attached to speculative property in general:—

Margery. South Ellen. Great Alfred.

South Tolguis. Leant Consols. West Stray Park.

Old Tolguis United. Groville. West Groville.

Buller and Basset United. St. Day United. South Seton.

Carnarvon. East Rose. Pendra.

South Cardron. East Rose. South Gorrar.

So. Bull. & V. Penitruhal. Great Bury. Great Yec.

A weekly list of prices forwarded per post upon receipt of 10s. 6d. annually.

Statistical information afforded gratuitously.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Plans and sections, together with practical reports, furnished from approved agents.

Real estate in the several mining districts.

All business negotiated promptly, and cash payments made as soon as validity of transfer is ascertained.

R. TREDINICK, Broker and General Dealer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY AT THE SANDYCROFT IRONFOUNDRY AND SHIP YARD, ON THE RIVER DEE.

Four miles from Chester, and five from the Sutton Station on the Birkenhead Railway.

MESSRS. CHURTON respectfully announce that they have been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1856, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the WHOLE of the extremely valuable PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising TWO STEAM-ENGINES, of 14 and 10-horse power respectively, with 20 and 16 in. cylinders, 2 ft. 9 in. and 2 ft. 6 in. stroke; 2 cylindrical boilers, with stop and safety-valves, steam, feed, and suction pipes, lever weights, steam and water gauges, &c.; a quantity of wrought and cast-iron shafting, with spur, bevel, mitre, and strap wheels; powerful boring and surfacing lathes, 12 ft. diam., several slides and other lathes, of various sizes; drilling, slotting, planing, boring, screwing, and shaping machines, mostly by Whitworth and other eminent makers; crab winches, shear-legs of great strength, punching and shearing presses; bending rolls; shipbuilders and rivet-makers' furnaces; forges; melting furnaces; travelling and other cranes; surface plates; steaming tank; fan blowers; deal sheds and timber; vice benches; iron vices; and other requisites, the whole of which are in the best possible condition, and ready for immediate use.

N.B.—Descriptive catalogues may be had three weeks prior to the sale, upon application at the offices of the auctioneers, Chester, and Whitechurch, Salop.

LANNELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

MR. E. MORGAN DOUGLAS begs to call attention to the EXTENSIVE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of FARMS, HOUSES, AND LANDS, GROUND RENTS AND BUILDING SITES, lying within or near the town of LANELLY; together with VALUABLE MINERALS, consisting of COAL, CULM, and IRONSTONE, under various lands in the parishes of Lanelly and Llandibie, in the county of Carmarthenshire, belonging to WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq.; also a PORTION of the TYTHES of the parish of Llandilo, and some SHARES in the KEDWELLY and PEMBREY CANAL; which will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in Eighty-one Lots, at the Ship and Castle Hotel, Lanelly, on Friday, November 7th, 1856, at One Two o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

Any further information may be obtained from J. TAYLOR, Esq., Gray's Inn-square, London; A. T. TATE, Esq., solicitor, Lanelly; at the offices of the auctioneer, Market-street; or of Mr. EDWARD BAGOT, Lanelly, civil engineer and mineral surveyor, agent to the property.

UNRESERVED SALE OF THE PERRAN AND GREAT WHEAL LEISURE UNION MINES, IN CORNWALL.

These Mines not having been sold on the 3rd Sept. last, Notice is hereby given, that

MESSRS. DAWSON & KNIGHT are again instructed to OFFER the Mines FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, at Garraway Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, at Ten o'clock precisely, in One Lot, together with the ENGINE HOUSES, STACK AND BOILER HOUSES, and other useful and requisite buildings, with the plant thereon, including one 80-in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, and four boilers, complete; one 24-in. cylinder (double) WINDING ENGINE, and all other the MACHINERY AND MATERIALS now on the said mines.

The Mines are situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, and are held under leases from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, John Samuel Esq., Esq., and John Oates, Esq., and others, for 21 years respectively, in years which are still unexpired. The attention of capitalists and miners is particularly requested to this property. The machinery and materials on the mine were all purchased new, and they are now in a good and substantial state. The present adventurers have expended on the mines during a period of four years about £33,000, and the fruit of this expenditure may still be realised by a company prepared to embark in this undertaking.

May be viewed at any time previous to the sale, on application at the mines; to Capt. JOHN TONKIN, of Pool, near Camborne, and Capt. CHAS. THOMAS, of Dolcoath, the agents of the mines; to the auctioneers, 47, Moorgate-street, Cornhill-square, and to the Secretary to the Board of the Mines, at the office of the Company, No. 33, Broad-street-buildings, London, where particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained.—Oct. 25, 1856.

THE SHROPSHIRE WORKS, WELLINGTON, SALOP.

TO RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE of EXCELLENT VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called the SHROPSHIRE WORKS, comprising CONTRACTORS and RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILDERS' PREMISES AND MACHINERY.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he has been instructed by the assignees of John Dickson and Co., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Ball's Head Inn, Wellington, Salop, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1856, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in TWO, or such other LOT or LOTS as may be agreed upon, and subject to conditions.

Lor 1.—All that piece or parcel of FREEHOLD LAND, containing 3 a. 1 s. 10 p., or thereabouts, together with all those very desirable, extensive, and recently erected premises, called the SHROPSHIRE WORKS, situated at Wellington, Salop, adjoining to the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways, to both of which they are connected by permanent ways, comprising all the well-arranged, lofty, and spacious railway carriage building shops, of two stories high, pattern room, drying stove, blacksmiths' mechanics', and other workshops; forge, girder making, shed, engine shed, and foundry engine; with boiler-house, store-rooms, and carpenters' shop; well arranged suites of offices, with convenient fittings and appointments; extensive timberyard, &c.; also, the permanent way, or railway, extending throughout the works, and being immediately contiguous and running into the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways, and thus communicating with all parts of the United Kingdom. The permanent way comprises 350 yards of malleable iron rails, of a valuation, and which are necessary for the construction of a station, and a high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, of 22 horse-power; capital Cornish boiler (by Galloway), together with all the powerful and exceedingly well-fitted shafting, mill gearing, steam and water-pipes, gas-fittings, meters, &c.; the whole of which, as having been recently erected, are in the best working condition, and the fires are well adapted for carrying on a large and profitable trade.

Lor 2.—All that VALUABLE piece or parcel of FREEHOLD LAND adjoining the last lot, as now stated out, formerly known as LORD'S MEADOW, part of which is now used as a timber and brickyard, the remainder an excellent piece of turf, and well adapted for building lots, the whole containing 4 a. 0 s. 26 p., or thereabouts, together with a right of road to the same, leading out of the main road from Wellington, to, or towards, Hay Gate; also now, or late, in the occupation of the said J. Dickson and Co.

N.B. These works are eligible situated, and adapted for the business of which they are at present arranged, or for any general engineering, foundry, iron, or other works, where coal and iron are in request, as both may be obtained in the immediate locality, the works being situated in the centre of the mineral district, in Shropshire.

The purchaser of lot 1 will have the option of taking the whole of the valuable fixed plant and machinery, and all necessary conveniences, including a station and travelling crane; brick oven; Clayton's patent brick-making machine, completely fitted; Burnetts' cylinder and machinery, lathes, punching, shearing, boring, screwing, drilling, planing-machines, &c.

Lithograph plans, detailed inventories, and particulars, together with any further information, may be had on application to the auctioneer, at his chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; HENRY FISHER, Esq., solicitor, Newport, Salop; R. D. NEWELL, Esq., solicitor, Wellington, Salop; and to view the premises, to Mr. BARBER, auctioneer and surveyor, Wellington, Salop.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at WHEAL TRISTREM MINE, in the parish of St. Austell, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., the following MACHINERY AND MATERIALS:—

An excellent 70-in. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with TWO BOILERS, 26 tons; 40 fms. 20 in. plunger lift complete; one 14 ft. 18 in. working barrel; one 12 ft. 8 in. ditto; one 4 ft. 14 in. pump; three 8 in. turnpipes; two 18 in. buckets; two 8 in. ditto; pump-rings; stuffing-box bolts, clamp-joints, two machine-kibbles, four whim ditto, four wine ditto, air machine, air pipes, tackles, candles and candle-oil, fall, tallow, nails, rope, safety fuses, powder, brass oil and powder cans, shovels and shovels, hoop iron, beams and scales, iron weights, racks, bidders, knives, a good tin bucket, a quantity of dressing tools of every description, a number of miners and smiths' chests, wheel and handbarrows, shed, a quantity of new and old timber, &c.

Also, the account-house furniture, comprising a dining table, two kitchen tables, chairs, forms, fenders and fire-irons, grates, an excellent apparatus, a good desk, stool, cupboard, two measuring chains, a quantity of glass and earthenware, and sundry other articles.

The sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated Imperial Fire and Life, and National Live Stock Insurance Offices, St. Austell, Oct. 22, 1856.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago. A nearly new DRAWING MACHINE, complete.

A 15 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets, two sweep rods, and balance-wheel, complete.

4 fms. 20 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete. J. J. GUMMOE, Auctioneer, St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—SOUTH WHEAL MARGARET TIN MINE; together with a new 26-in. CYLINDER ENGINE, calculated for pumping and stamping, and ALL the PITWORK and MATERIALS as they now stand, sufficient to prosecute the mine on three different and most promising levels to a satisfactory depth.

The above mine is held under a lease for 21 years, at 18th day, situated in the parish of Leland, Cornwall, and is directly parallel to Old Wheal Margaret, and the other rich tin mines in that desirable mineral district. The engine can be set at work, and the water drawn out, and everything set in good working order in the course of a few days, when tin can at once be raised on tribute. A small capital only will be required to place the above mine in a profitable state of working; and should the purchaser wish it, a large interest will be taken up by highly respectable parties in the immediate neighbourhood.

Applications to be made to NICHOLAS HARVEY, Esq., 12, Haymarket, London; or to Captain JONES STEPHENS, Wheal Margaret Mine, Leland, Cornwall, from whom all further particulars can be obtained, and which will prove most satisfactory to any respectable party desirous of embarking a small capital in bona fide mining.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, 1 new flat rope drum, 10 ft. diameter, with pattern; 2 flat rope pulleys, 10 ft. diameter; a quantity of vertical and horizontal incline road pulleys, with iron work; 31 iron and 20 wood coal wagons, in good condition, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. wide, gauge 3 ft. 1 in.—Apply to Mr. J. BOOR, mineral surveyor, Hockland, near Alfreton, Derbyshire; or Messrs. JAMES SUTTON and Co., Church Lawton, Cheshire.

BLACK-LEAD MINE, IN GERMANY, TO BE DISPOSED OF.

A BLACK-LEAD MINE, at WEINHEIM BADEN, about five miles from the Rhine, with WATER MILL, and other valuable buildings, necessary for the preparation of Black-lead, is TO BE SOLD, on very moderate terms. The grounds belonging to the mine are very extensive, and promise a very profitable yielding, as on the opening of the works 2500 tons of black-lead have been brought to light, which will be included in the purchase. The quality of the black-lead has been analyzed by several eminent chemists of Germany, and found to be first-class. Price asked, £12,000.—Further particulars with Messrs. MAHLER and KALTENHAUSEN, 55, Great Tower-street, where samples of the black-lead are lying for inspection.

RE C. J. MARE, BLACKWALL.—TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY, in conjunction with Messrs. PULLEN and SON, are instructed by the assignees to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Blackwall, Salop, on Monday, November 5, at 11, in lots, the EXTRA ROLLS and GEARING, with the tools and materials of the rolling mills and forges, including 60 pairs of rolls for plates, bars, bolts, angle, T, and beam iron, weighing 165 tons; 12 tons mill couplings, a new 80-in. tooth spur driving-wheel, 13 ft. diameter, in segments; a ditto, 6 ft. diameter; one ditto, 6 ft. diameter, geared; 5 spare pinions; 2 new tilt hammers, 5 tons each; 1 new cam-hammer, 6 tons; 4 pairs new pinion standards; 1 new 5 tons hammer, for Nasmyth's steam-hammer; 30 tons anvils and hammers for ditto; 50 tons of tools for ditto; 2 tons steam arms; 3 tons tilt hammer faces; 20 tons counter-balance weights; 20 iron hand trolleys, 16 rail trolleys, 10 iron hammers; 11 wrought-iron coal shoots, 2 double-purchase crabs, 5 patent lever weighing machines, scales and weights, and other effects. To be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had at the works; of CHARLES LEE, Esq., Official Assignee, Aldermanbury; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, solicitors, Old Jewry-chambers; of Messrs. NEWBORN, EVANS, and NEWBORN, solicitors, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons; of Messrs. PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

RE C. J. MARE.—TO IRONFOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY, in conjunction with Messrs. PULLEN and SON, are instructed by the assignees to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Blackwall, Salop, on Tuesday, November 6, at 11, in lots, the TOOLS of the Boiler-makers' department and 3 second-hand marine-boilers, in good condition, having been used but a very short time; 150 tons bending slabs and plates, 12 large anvils, swages, mandrills, 30 wrought-iron portable forges, troughs, 10 tons boiler-makers' tools, bars, cramps, dollies, hammers, &c., ratchet braces, steel tools, stocks, taps, and dies, 10 tons boiler set screws, 20 tons boiler rivets, crab cranes, blocks and falls, chain and pulley blocks, and other tools, including 50 wrought-iron anvils, collectively of 80-horse power, with 380 brass tubes in each; and one 60-horse power marine boiler, adapted for a pair of 30-horse power engines—all of them in good condition, having been used but for a short period only; and numerous other effects. To be viewed six days prior to the sale, when catalogues may be had at the works; of CHARLES LEE, Esq., Official Assignee, Aldermanbury; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, solicitors, Old Jewry-chambers; of Messrs. NEWBORN, EVANS, and NEWBORN, solicitors, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons; of Messrs. PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

RE C. J. MARE.—TO BOILER-MAKERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY, in conjunction with Messrs. PULLEN and SON, are instructed by the assignees to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Blackwall, Salop, on Friday, November 7, at 11, in lots, the TOOLS of the Boiler-makers' department and 3 second-hand marine-boilers, in good condition, having been used but a very short time; 150 tons bending slabs and plates, 12 large anvils, swages, mandrills, 30 wrought-iron portable forges, troughs, 10 tons boiler-makers' tools, bars, cramps, dollies, hammers, &c., ratchet braces, steel tools, stocks, taps, and dies, 10 tons boiler set screws, 20 tons boiler rivets, crab cranes, blocks and falls, chain and pulley blocks, and other tools, including 50 wrought-iron anvils, collectively of 80-horse power, with 380 brass tubes in each; and one 60-horse power marine boiler, adapted for a pair of 30-horse power engines—all of them in good condition, having been used but for a short period only; and numerous other effects. To be viewed six days prior to the sale, when catalogues may be had at the works; of CHARLES LEE, Esq., Official Assignee, Aldermanbury; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, solicitors, Old Jewry-chambers; of Messrs. NEWBORN, EVANS, and NEWBORN, solicitors, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons; of Messrs. PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

RE C. J. MARE.—TO LIGHTERMASTERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY, in conjunction with Messrs. PULLEN and SON, are instructed by the assignees to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Blackwall, Salop, on Monday, November 10, at 11, 10 OPEN RIVER BARGES, 2 new iron clinker-built coal lighters, 2 tank barges, nearly new, 1 lugboat, 3 skiffs, 2 iron barges, 1 iron-decked punt 30 tons, 2 large open iron punts, 5 ships' boats, and 6 flat fishing punts. The barges are all in good condition, many of them having been built for the works of the New Bridge at Westminster; the tonnage varies from 25 to 30 tons. The two iron coal lighters were built for the General Steam Shipping Company, and are each about 50 tons burden, 14 ft. length overall, 14 ft. 6 in. breadth, and hold 7 ft. 6 in. depth of hold 7 ft. 6 in. depth, 7 ft. 6 in. depth, and mast steps. To be viewed six days previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had at the works; of CHARLES LEE, Esq., Official Assignee, Aldermanbury; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, solicitors, Old Jewry-chambers; of Messrs. NEWBORN, EVANS, and NEWBORN, solicitors, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons; of Messrs. PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

RE C. J. MARE.—STORES OF IRONMONGERY, STEEL, COPPER, AND BRASS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY, in conjunction with Messrs. PULLEN and SON, are instructed by the assignees to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, November 15, at 11, in lots, the following stores of ironmongery, steel, copper, and brass:—

Files (Turton and Ibbotson's), 50 tons bolts and nuts, assorted; 4000 ft. copper and brass tube, 30 cwt. of block tin, 2 tons brass work in hinges, cocks, unions, washers, and waste valves, 5 tons of old copper and brass, 30 cwt. of sheet copper, 2 tons second-hand brass work, 10 cwt. brass wire, 15 in. ship's bolts, 30 3/4 in. brass lifts, 12 3/4 in. brass pumps, 27 in. Dowson's pumps, 150 brass frame illuminators, 4, 5, and 6 in.; 150 brass pump-buckets and boxes, 7 to 4 in.; 1000 ft. gas tube, 2000 elbows, bends, sockets, 7 tons cast and shear-steel, 100 tons ship's rivets, 500 gross screws, 10 doz. shovels, 10 cwt. iron wire, 10 cwt. hammers, 1 ton welded and cuttings, 4 dozen iron buckets, 5 tons studded chain, 10 cwt. shackles and bolts, 5 dozen wood blocks, 2 tons rope, six coils spun yarn, 50 dozen angles, 500 ft. new leather strap, 10 cwt. cotton waste, 5 weighing machines, 1 ton old files and other effects. To be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had at the works; of CHARLES LEE, Esq., Official Assignee, Aldermanbury; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, solicitors, Old Jewry-chambers; of Messrs. NEWBORN, EVANS, and NEWBORN, solicitors, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

L'INDUSTRIE MINIERE ET METALLURGIQUE.

NOUVELLES INVENTIONS.—MM. LES INVENTEURS des procédés nouveaux de la fabrication des fers et des métaux, ont des machines perfectionnées à l'INDUSTRIE MINIERE ET METALLURGIQUE, qui sont en vente au Correspondant du Mining Journal, leurs notes explicatives qui seront insérées dans le prochain numéro.

MM. les Inventeurs sont prêts à rendre compte de tout ouvrage, se rapportant aux SCIENCES METALLURGIQUES, dont deux exemplaires seront envoyés, à Paris. Les lettres non-affranchies seront rigoureusement refusées.

On s'abonne directement aux bureaux du Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, à Londres, en envoyant franc sur mandat, sur Londres, de 1 liv. 6 sh. (28 fr. 50 c.) à l'ordre du directeur.

MINING.—MR. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., will commence a course of SIXTY LECTURES on MINING, at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on Monday, the 3d of November, at Three o'clock, for the course, &c.

AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF MINE AGENTS, convened by advertisement, and held at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, on Monday, the 30th of October, 1856. Mr. JOHN ASTON in the chair.

The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Special Rules "allowed by Sir George Grey for the conduct and guidance of persons acting in the management of collieries in the South Staffordshire district," was laid before the meeting, and the whole of the Revised Rules having been read over, and a lengthy discussion thereon entered into by a large body of Mine Agents present, it was resolved unanimously—

Proposed by Mr. E. SMALLMAN, seconded by Mr. WATERFIELD:—That the report now read be adopted and printed with the proposed alterations and additions to the Special Rules, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to every Mine Agent throughout the district.

Proposed by Mr. JOSEPH COOKES, seconded by Mr. E. SMALLMAN:—That the Committee be requested to continue their labours, and report again to the General Meeting to be held on Monday, the 17th November next, at the Hotel, Dudley, at 3 o'clock p.m., and that any Mine Agent wishing to communicate any suggestions to the committee upon the rules, as now submitted to them, will address the same to the Secretary on or before the 10th of November next, and that the following gentlemen be added to the Committee:—Mr. E. Smallman, Wednesday; Mr. William Waterfield, Dudley; Mr. Jeremiah Skidmore, Ambleside; and Mr. Samuel Iron, Wolverhampton. HENRY JOHNSON, Secy. Dudley, 27th October, 1856.

WEST PAR CONSOLES COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at the office, 117, Bishopgate-street-within, London, on October 30, 1856.

S. W. DAUKES, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That the accounts now presented, showing a cash balance of £399 19s. 9d. in favour of the mine, be, and the same are hereby confirmed and adopted; and that a copy of the same, with Capt. Webb's report, be printed and circulated among the shareholders.
2. It appearing by the secretary's report that several of the shareholders are in arrears of the calls made upon their shares, and that in consequence of such default, the labourable and efficient working of the mine is impeded, and the expenses incurred an unfairly thrown upon those shareholders who have honourably paid-up their calls, it is resolved:—

That a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING be convened, at such time as the committee shall determine, for the purpose of declaring all the shares in this mine forfeited upon which arrears in call are now due and unpaid.

That a call of 1s. per share be, and is hereby, made payable on Nov. 24 next.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman. J. H. MURCHISON, Secy.

HILL OF TOWY MINE.—This mine is situated in the parish of St. Peter, in the county of Carmarthen, and held by letter of licence, with privilege of lease for a term of 21 years, from the 1st March, 1856, from the principal, follows, and students of Jesus College, Oxford.

The Hill of Towy forms the north bank of the river of the same name, in the south bank of which, and immediately opposite, is situated the Vale of Towy Mine, which has returned many thousand tons of lead, and is, at the present time, yielding about 10 tons per month, although only 40 fms. deep. These mines must traverse the Hill of Towy sett, and as in the latter they enter the clay-slate, or killas (the same formation that has produced all the lead in Cardiganshire), just at its junction with the strata, it may be fairly presumed that the lead will be found even more productive here than in the latter strata.

Three lodes, of a most promising character, have already been discovered, and also a cross-course, on which they are driving towards the Vale of Towy main lode; this side they expect to enter in about six or eight weeks. An adit may then be driven on a course to a hill, giving full 50 fms. back; and should it be found as productive as it is anticipated, vast quantities of lead may be brought to surface, without the aid of machinery, and profits realised almost immediately.

In position for a mine cannot be surpassed, being within a mile of the quay at Carmarthen, and within two miles of the railway station, distant only 19 miles from the Llanelli Smelting Works. Timber, iron, coals, and all other material requisite for mining purposes, are imported at Carmarthen, and experienced workmen can be had at reasonable wages.

The mine is divided into 2000 shares, a deposit of 10s. per share is to be paid, a moiety of which will be employed in working the mine, and the remainder in paying for the lease, and expenditure for labour already incurred in cutting the lodes enumerated.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, the purser, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

The following is the most recent report from the appointed agent of the mine:—

HILL OF TOWY MINE REPORT.—Since our commencement, we have proved the act by trenching, sinking, and driving from east to west 130 fms., and in so doing we have discovered three lodes, all underlying east, and bearing from 30° to 50° west of north. In addition to these, we have discovered a cross-course running about 17° south of west, and underly south, on which we have driven 60 fms., to cut the Vale of Towy main lode; and as we are frequently meeting with stones of barytes, manganite, and lead, it all tends to show that the lode must be further up. I have not the least doubt in my mind but that the Vale of Towy main lode, and when you cut it, it will be a good one. If you have to drive to the extent, I should say it may be done for 245-4-6. If the ground will stand without timber; and if you should want timber occasionally, I should think, for driving, sinking-pits to draw the stuff through, timber, and other incidental expenses, it may all be done for £200. ROBERT SANDERS. Carmarthen, South Wales, Oct. 4, 1856.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c. via EGYPT, THE PENINSULA, AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. HOPKINS PASSENGERS RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 123, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

GARDNER'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR AND SMOKE CONSUMER produces MORE STEAM, with LESS CONSUMPTION OF FUEL, and LESS EMISSION OF SMOKE. These patented inventions are highly recommended for their simplicity, durability, and great economy. They are self-acting, and have no moving parts, therefore require no external aid. They are applicable to all furnaces, locomotives, marine engines, ovens, pottery and other kilns, common fires, kitchen ranges, hall and bath-stoves.

Applications to be made to the patentee, 24, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital; to Messrs. BURBIDGE and HEALY, 118, Dorset-street, Fleet-street; or to Z. D. BERRY, Albion Works, Wilton-road, Pimlico.

Testimonials, &c., may be seen upon application.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES, by NEILSON'S PATENT MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which now do work formerly done by horses, and also by FIXED ENGINES on inclines, giving great satisfaction to the proprietors, and effecting an immense saving over the old horse haulage system.

The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rail, and of any gauge down to 32 in.

The following are some of the coal and ironworks in Scotland, England, and Wales, where these engines are at work:—Glenarnock, Ardeer, Eglinton, Dalmeilston, Forth, Clack, Down, Pontypool, Llanelli, Grassmoor, Ebbw Vale, Coltness, Monkland, Olney, Gartsherrie, &c.

NEILSON AND CO., Locomotive Engine Makers, Glasgow.

PATENT OIL GAS COMPANY (PARIS).—Since the publication of the first prospectus, the result of the Company's operations fully demonstrates that 50 per cent. on the capital employed will be fully realised. Numerous products hitherto unemployed, and of no commercial value, are now rendered highly productive by the Company's patented process. The success already obtained by the Company's novel system of lighting, which is simple, economic, and inapplicable in its properties, as well as the amount realised from licences already granted in several of the departments of France upon exceedingly profitable conditions, all combine in rendering the company's shares a most secure and profitable investment.

All applications for shares must be accompanied by a remittance of the full amount of each share, 10 fr. (20s.). No application will be received after the 5th of November next, when the list will be finally closed.

The remaining shares unallotted can be obtained on application to Messrs. L. ROY and Co., No. 21, Rue de la Chausée d'Antin, Paris. Remittances to be made by a banker's draft or bank post bill.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY. OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c. HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c. All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freight or Carriage sent on application.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of IRON and MANUFACTURED IRON. All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

HEMATITE PIG-IRON.—In consequence of mistakes having been made, we find it necessary again to CAUTION our friends against confounding the Hematite pig-iron sold by us with any of a SIMILAR NAME, and to request particular attention to the wording of the sale notes and invoices. The original HEMATITE is MADE SOLELY from the RICH ORES of CLEATOR MOOR, near WHITEHAVEN, and will in future be branded "HEMATITE CLEATOR." 191, 19, Sweeting-street, Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1856. WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—THE TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAPINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNFARM. FURDY COMPANY. HORSLEY COMPANY. RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:—

PARKGATE. BROOKHAY. BARNALLS. BLAINA. EBBW VALE. DUNDYVAN. MOWLAIR. HAWKES, CRAWFORD, AND CO., &c. By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON RAILS, &c.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENTS for CASTING RAILWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SPIKES; and Dr. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS for PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FENCING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY. They also solicit engineers to investigate the advantages of their PATENT CHAIRS in TWO PARTS; and to the REPORT of resident engineers upon 200 miles of lines laid about five years since with BARLOW'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS. Every information may be had upon application to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Secy.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, SHIPPERS OF MACHINERY, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. DUNN, HATTERLEY, AND CO., of the WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, PENFOLTON, NEAR MANCHESTER, have now arranged their works for the MANUFACTURE, on a very extensive scale, of Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Turn Tables, Cranes, Pumps, Water Trucks, Switches, Crossings, Tools, and every description of Machinery for Railways, and Steam Boilers, warranted against explosion; all on the most improved principles, and modern construction.

NOTE.—The only makers and patentees of the low-shelfed traverser; all others are plagiarists of the original patent.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MINERS, &c.—THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ORDERS for AMERICAN MADE CAST-STEEL PICKS, SPADERS, SHOVELS, COLLINS' AXES, &c., which will be delivered in England, India, Australia, &c., at the American manufacturers' prices, on payment of a small commission.

The above cast-steel tools are much lighter, more durable, and cheaper, than any yet offered, and enable the workmen to do a much better day's work.—Samples can always be seen at Sheaf Works, Sheffield. Apply to EYRE, WARD, AND CO.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—REID AND CO., TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS for FITTING-UP TELEGRAPHS in MINES and COAL PITS, by means of which the overseer can communicate instantaneously with any part of the workings, effecting a great saving in time, and preventing many accidents.

Office, 262, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; Works, 25, University-street, Tottenham Court-road.

GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING MACHINE.—Messrs. BYMONDS, FELL, AND CO.'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR MAY BE SEEN in DAILY OPERATION, effectually extracting gold and silver from the ore. The apparatus is adapted to any quantity of GOLD, QUARTZ, or AUERFELS, EARTH, or UNDERTAKE the REDUCTION OF ORES; or SUPPLY their NEW PATENT MACHINERY.

Mill Wall General Crushing and Grinding Mills, Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar.

TO PROPRIETORS OF AURIFEROUS AND ARGENTIFEROUS MINES.—P. A. GODEFROY is prepared to GRANT LICENSES for his NOVEL, SIMPLE, and ECONOMICAL MODE of EXTRACTING the SULPHUR from METALLIC SULPHATES, known as muddle or pyrites, leaving the metals in a state capable of reduction by ordinary processes. For prospectus, with full particulars, apply to the patentee, No. 3, King's Mead-cottages, New North-road, Islington. October 30, 1856.

SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES.—JOHN WESTLAKE, HELSTON, CORNWALL, SOLE MANUFACTURER of the best improved BLASTING CARTRIDGES and CASES, for wet ground, which for CHEAPNESS, EFFICIENCY, and SAFETY, are unequalled, and cannot be surpassed.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horsepower; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of their IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, &c. (Vide Editor's Notice in the Mining Journal, Aug. 30, 1856, p. 595, under the heading Improvements in Donkey Engines.) Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

IRON HOUSE AND SELF-SUPPORTING ROOF MANUFACTORY, WOODSIDE, BIRKENHEAD.—Messrs. WILSON and CO. beg to call the attention of Engineers, Shippers, Farmers, and others, to their PATENT PORTABLE FIREPROOF HOUSES, STORES, SHOPS, COTTAGES, VILLA RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARM BUILDINGS, SHOOTING BOXES, &c., either with or without self-supporting roofs; also, CONSERVATORIES, GREEN and HOT-HOUSES.—Manufactory, Woodside, Birkenhead.

N.B. The houses are so constructed that they do not require the aid of an artisan to erect them. Detailed plans and drawings furnished free of charge.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smelters, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to THE BUTTLEDY COLLIERY and COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthshire.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.—DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c. For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

PATENT OFFICE, No. 23, PARLIAMENT STREET, WEST-MINSTER.—FRANCIS WISE, CONSULTING ENGINEER, TRANSACTS ALL BUSINESS relative to the PROTECTION or DISPOSAL of BRITISH and FOREIGN PATENTS, and REGISTRATIONS of DESIGNS. Specifications drawn or revised. Working and finished drawings prepared. Inventors advised and assisted in arranging their improvements in practical form.

PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—LEE STEVENS'S PATENT PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL, INCREASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely adapted to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings, accumulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fish-dreet-hill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

SELF-ACTING SAFETY ALARM FOR BOILERS.—TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S simple PATENT ALARM has now been PROVED to be CERTAIN and EFFECTUAL in ACTION. Any disengagement of the water supply to the boiler, or neglect on the part of the attendants, is immediately known in the vicinity, and previous to any immediate danger. Price 50s.—Further particulars, with a drawing, may be had upon application to Mr. Watson, High Bridge Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, sole manufacturer, who can furnish the highest testimonials of their efficiency.

Also, always on hand, WATER AND PRESSURE GAUGES, of the most approved kind; as well as the MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, of the best description.

PUMP BUCKETS.—IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY AND MINING PROPRIETORS, SHIP OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD'S PATENT EXPANDING RING CLACK BUCKETS.—These buckets are APPLICABLE to every description of AIR and LIFT PUMPS, and are being generally adopted, on account of their great durability, entirely dispensing with the use of leather or gutta percha. Being made of metal, the friction is greatly reduced, and have been proved to require at least one-third less power to work them than buckets made of either leather or gutta percha, and doing their work more efficiently.

The following extract from a testimonial from Messrs. Harrison, Ansell, and Co., Lindal Moor Mines, Lancashire, who have now several in use, fully proves the foregoing:—"Having given your Patent Pump Buckets a fair trial, we are happy to bear testimony to their value, especially in muddy and sandy water. The first we put in has worked well ever since (eight months ago), whereas previous to our putting it in we changed the buckets three times every week."

Terms, reasonable, and other information, will be supplied (gratis) on application to Messrs. KENNEDY and EASTWOOD, patentees, Ulverston, Lancashire; Messrs. HENRY and ALLOTT, accountants, Central Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs. H. J. MORTON and Co., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL.—POPULAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes. GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great durability and strength. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom. GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORDS and KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to save COAL. PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water. FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes. GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING. PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 4½d. per lb. PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb. PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable than leather. FLAX ROPE PIPES, for water, &c. PATENT GALVANIZED AIR-PIPES, for ventilation.

STOCKS of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANIZED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELLS, specially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each. BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation. Price £3 3s., to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £3 12s. 6d. each. For further information, apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. Asphalting Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel. H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FLOUR, WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION, and delivered to any part of London (not less than one peck) carriage free. Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 12s. 4d.; Fine Households, recommended for bread making, 11s. 8d.; Seconds, 11s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 11s.; Best Coarse and Fine Scotch Oatmeal, Rice Flour, &c.—Address, Messrs. HORNBAILL and CATFOOT, Balford Mill, Wilkes, Essex; or Calcuttian-road, Islington. Directions for making bread supplied gratis. Terms cash.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNER from Twelve to Eight o'clock, joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—These lozenges have become as "familiar to the ear as household words," as a remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and chest. They have found their way into the most remote districts and the most distant lands. The company the goldhunter to the diggings of Australia and California, and the emigrant and trapper to the forests of Canada and the shores of Hudson Bay. To be without them in cases of need, would, in any person valuing his own health, be unwise; and, in those to whom is entrusted the health of others, unpardonable.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d.; and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Sped, retail, by all druggists, &c.

30,000 NERVOUS MIND AND HEAD SUFFERERS, from noblemen to mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during 18 years, been obliged to apply to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London, and 50 are not known to be un cured. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. "Novel Observations," a pamphlet on nervousness, franked to any address if one stamp is sent; or for 36, "Twelve Chapters on the only means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints."

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Full-sized plaster, 1s. 1½d.; and for children, 9½d. each, or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

Beware of Imitations.—Be particular, and ask for ROBER'S PLASTERS.

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consoles (copper), Phillack*	21. 11s. 10d.	£10 10	16 10 10	12 5 0	0 0	6 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	12 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	12 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	Bodocorn (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	90	90	12 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	Botalack (tin), St. Just	91 1/2	170	160 165	381 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	50	68	68	3 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	80	80	13 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3	3	0 2 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	80	80	231 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	0 15 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 2	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	Cefn Cwrt Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	62 1/2	62 1/2	71 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	Conduwva (copper, tin), Camborne	20	145 1/2	150	0 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30000	Craven Moor (lead), Yorkshire	60	150	150	70 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	150	70 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	Darwen Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304 1/2	—	150	104 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	395	400	516 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guisalt	32	35	37 38	13 17 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	180	180	901 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12300	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	17. 19s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	90	90	15 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	East Pool (tin), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	300	300	265 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	East Wheal Margaret (tin), Pool	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	40	26	26	8 13 4	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	26	26	469 3 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man (lead)	71. 10s. 6d.	42	42	50 7 8	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	Galva (New Shares of 25s. each)	25	42	42	11 4 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4148	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 0 8	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	24	24 26	0 7 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	1	1	0 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	Great South Tolgus	2 1/2	14 1/2	14 14 1/2	0 2 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	180	180	206 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	3	3	2 12 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	2 13 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	9	9	3 17 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37. 13s. 6d.	—	—	380 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	1000	1000	1000	1320 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	100	100	1054 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	243 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	47. 10s. 6d.	3 1/2	4	0 5 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 2 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	14	14	11 14 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000	Nantes and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1 1/2	0 1 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7500	Nantlle Vale (lead), Llanfyllin	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4100	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	24 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	Newtonsand Mining Company, Co. Down	50	35	35	48 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	65	70	324 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	70	80	249 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	10 1/2	36 1/2	36 37	10 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	23 1/2	21 22	26 18 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	4 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	500	500	184 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000	Pollero (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	13 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	Preferential Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	204. 13s. 2d.	61	65 67 1/2	48 4 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear	12	70	65 70	27 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12300	Sordridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch, Devon	64	3 1/2	2 3	0 7 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19 1/2	292 1/2	285 290	429 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	17. 6s. 6d.	37 1/2	37 1/2	3 6 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	150	140 145	69 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
496	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan	187. 18s. 9d.	265	360	214 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Sparne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4 1/2	3 1/2	8 8 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	Sparne Moor (copper), St. Just	237. 7s. 8d.	—	—	3 15 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	St. Aubyn and Grille (cop., tin), Breage	37. 17s. 8 1/2d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 17 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	100	888 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9500	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 13 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	Tinworth (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 13 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5048	Trechar (silver-lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	8 13 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 15 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	110	110	467 15 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	19	19	403 13 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4000	Trevelyan (copper), Bodmin	12 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 6 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90	90	55 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	140	145 150	61 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20000	Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunno, Carmarthen	40	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	5	6	6	0 12 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	Widit (New Shares of 5s. each)	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 12 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	32	30 1/2 31 1/2	9 2 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	120	120 125	274 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£2 7	102 1/2	102 1/2	26 15 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1321	West Fortescue (copper), St. Erth	3 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	26 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	West Wheal Seta (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	270	285 300	50 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	8	8	6 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244	Wheal Isl (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	—	—	2 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	5 1/2	290	275 280	423 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	295	285 290	511 5 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	56 1/2	550	550	2 2 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	41. 14s.	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 2 4	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	50	100	100	2375 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	100	100	4 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	17	17	2 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£1 7 2	10 1/2	9 10	2 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	Wheal Level (tin), Wendron	33	18	18	31 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 1/2	40	40	67 0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	7	38	37 1/2 38	19 12 6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Wheal Oriel, St. Just, Cornwall	70	264	264	40 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Uny Lelant	107	180	180	269 10 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	2										